THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Latest Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Conveyances; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India;
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
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The Bombay Gazette.

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Vessel.	Commander.	T. R.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	G. C. Boothley	4,976	23rd Nov.

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Do. do. Virginia Shag do.	1 0
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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
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QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Compositors, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, all in bed quite weak and weary,
While I drowsed, in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
"I was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the month of November,
And in every single member of my body I felt I needed to
Regularly I wished the nuisance—Gwilym Evan's Quinine Bitters
From drugs overdose of nausea—nausea for my pains, relief:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, flesh curtain; your stomach always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's no pain's boring:
Sleep uneasy, and what is beating that in vain you're
While from weakness even now you perspire from every
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of
my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no
longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS,
Doctor!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was tapping
In the street retreating tapping; I had known it days of
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and headache.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now there all
I will give the grand advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears
the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so will banish
and pain of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out is of the laboratory is prepared according to the recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Re. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HERALAL & SONS, THE BURMAH MEDICINE STORES (Limited).
F. & M. MODAK, CHEMISTS (Limited).
Any persons desiring to see a list of bona fide testimonials will receive a copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
Mr. HARSHLAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA
No. 7, 2nd BROWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llanlly, S. Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, D. S. O.,
A performance in aid of the
BOMBAY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,
will be given
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, at 9-30 p.m.,
consisting of
THE MAGPIE MINSTRELS.

Mrs. La Touche, Mrs. Dunsterville, Lady Jervis-White-Jervis, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Dunsterville, Miss Hunter, Miss La Touche, Miss Langley, Dr. Yeld, Capt. Porter, and Messrs. Anderson, Deanys, Twiss, Nicholson, Reddie, and Reid.

To be followed by the Farce,

"RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE"

Characters by Mrs. Dunsterville and Messrs. Buck, Deanys, Twiss, Phillips, and Nicholson.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, or on the night of the performance at Morley Hall.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Seats ..... Rs. 3 | 3rd Seats ..... As. 8
2nd Seats ..... " 2 |

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform and their families admitted at half-price to the 2nd and 3rd seats.

FAIR AND CLEAR COMPLEXION!
REDWOOD'S
FLORAL BALSAM.

THIS cream in drying does not shake off like powder, but gives a freshness to the skin which seems both natural and lasting.

A Conservator of Beauty!!

It is also recommended for removing Sun-burn, Tan, Freckles, and counteracting the effects of Dry Winds, &c.

AN ALLEVIATOR OF IRRITATION!!!
Matchless, Sure, and Safe.
Per Bot. Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS,
F. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170 SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTHAL'S
"MIDNIGHT SUN" COD-LIVER OIL.

ENTIRELY free from the solid fatty Acid, brilliant in colour and sweet in bouquet. Easy of digestion even by the most fastidious patients. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

Southal's PURGATIVE BISCUITS... } For Children:
Southal's WORM BISCUITS ..... } tempting and delicious.

Finger Biscuits, perfectly safe and efficacious. Per Tin, As. 8.

Southal's MOSQUITTO CONES. Each box gives twenty-four hours' quiet night's rest. Per box As. 12.

AGENTS—F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
SPECIAL SPECIALITIES
AND
UNIQUE QUALITIES
IN
STATIONERY.

MESSRS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO. invite attention of the public, both here and up-country, that, after a very long time, they have succeeded in getting out the REAL GENUINE QUALITIES of the Foreign and Thick Stationery ever imported in India.

The Papers and Envelopes, THIN, MEDIUM, and THICK, are specially made in different sizes and in neat colour, of the present Fashion, to suit the Poor as well as the Rich.

A Visit for Inspection is solicited.

	Rs.	a.
ROYAL FAMILY.—Large Cream Letter Paper, Treble Thick, in 5 Quire Boxes	6	8
ROYAL FAMILY.—Oblong Shape Envelopes, 100 in Box, to match above	3	12
DURBAR Waterton Tub-sized Vellum Letter Paper, Double Thick, in 5 Quire Boxes	3	4
DURBAR Waterton Cream Wove Barl Shape Envelopes, 100 in Box, to match above	2	8
PRINCE Note Paper, Small 8vo., Treble Thick, Imperial Genuine Vellum, in 5 Quire Boxes	2	4
PRINCE Genuine Vellum Wove Envelopes, Square Shape, 100 in Box, to match above	2	0
PRINCE Note Paper, Albert Size, Treble Thick, Imperial Genuine Vellum, in 5 Quire Boxes	1	12
PRINCE Genuine Vellum Wove Envelopes, Square Shape, 100 in Box, to match above	1	8
STATE FOOLSCAP.—Extra Super Cream Laid, per Quire	1	8
OFFICIALS.—Foreign Machine Hand-made Letter Paper, in 5-Quire Boxes, Ruled or Unruled	3	8
OFFICIALS.—Foreign Machine Hand-made Genuine Vellum Envelopes, per 100	1	4
PRINCESS.—Inverdon Linen Bank, in 5-Quire Boxes	1	8
PRINCESS.—Inverdon Linen Bank Envelopes, 100 in Box, to match above, Oblong Shape	1	4
BEGUMS.—Inverdon Linear Bank, in 5-Quire Boxes, neat Assorted Colours	1	8
BEGUMS.—Inverdon Linear Bank Envelopes, 100 in Box, to match above, Oblong Shape	1	4
LORDS.—Silurian Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, 50 in Box, Best Quality	1	8
LORDS.—Vellum Laid Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, 50 in Box, best Quality	1	8
NAWABS.—Silurian Combination Chit Note Paper to go in ½ Tola, 100 in Box	2	0
NAWABS.—Cream Laid Combination Chit Note Paper, to go in ½ Tola, 100 in Box	2	0
IMPERIAL.—Parchment Bank Writing Paper. One Sheet and an Envelope weigh under ½ Tola; Three Sheets and an Envelope weigh under ½ oz.	1	4
IMPERIAL.—Parchment Bank Envelopes, Oblong Shape, per 100	1	4
IMPERIAL.—Parchment ½ Tola Note Paper, in 5-Quire Boxes	1	0
IMPERIAL.—Parchment Genuine Vellum Wove Envelopes, Square Shape, per 100	1	0
SULTANS.—Imperial Rep Note Paper, small 8vo, in 5-Quire Boxes, neat Assorted Colour, Extra Satin Rose Quadrille, Silver Grey Damask Pure Cream Wicker, each Box	3	0
SULTANS.—Imperial Rep Envelopes, Square Shape, to match above, in Box of 100	2	8
Extra Superfine Cream-laid Mourning Note Paper, in 5-Quire Boxes, Narrow, Middle, and Broad Border, each	2	4
Extra Superfine Cream-laid Mourning Envelopes, Square Shape, to match above, in Box of 100 Narrow, Middle and Broad Border, each	2	4
Extra Superfine Cream-laid Mourning Note Paper, in 5-Quire Boxes, Extra Broad and Double Broad, each	2	8
Extra Superfine Cream-laid Mourning Envelopes, Square Shape, to match above, in Box of 100, Extra Broad and Double Broad, each	2	8
Best Quality Mourning Foreign and ½ Tola Paper and Envelope, 50 in Box, any Border, each	2	0

POST FREE.

Our Revised and Enlarged Price List of English, American and Foreign Papers and Magazines for the Season 1890.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.
Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	"
† PEKOE	0 13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	"

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of ½ and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 2-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all charges*, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, in conformity with the Notification contained in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of yesterday.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th November 1889.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS Co., Ld.

ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 23rd November 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1889, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કંપની.

i. c., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 23rd November 1889, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES—COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Miscellaneous Stores, Country Produce, &c., required by the Company during 12 months commencing 1st January 1890.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agents at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on Wednesday, 20th November, after which hour no tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failing which on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit, without the necessity of proving any actual loss by the transaction.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th November 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE,

THE BUSINESS, Furniture, Fittings, &c. of JOST & Co., Mechanical Engineers, &c., as a going concern. Failing a good offer, the entire plant, &c., will be auctioned on the 30th November. For particulars apply to JOHN BRISTED (Trustee and Receiver), care of JOST & Co., Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 86 OF 1888.

KHUNDERAO JANARDHUN, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, for the present residing at Baroda, in His Highness the Gaekwar's Territory ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

NARRAYEN PURSHOTUM and HARRICHUNDRA PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in Houses Nos. 13 and 14 respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of November one Thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Khunderao Janardhun, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Narrayen Purshotum and Hurrichundra Purshotum, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Pasandary and or ground, on which some time ago a dwelling-house stood, but which at present the old materials of such house are lying, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in an part commonly called by the name of Passoway, on the south side of the passage of the part in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283 2-9 th square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which said land and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under No. 41, and are now lying vacant and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the passage of the said part called Passoway, on or towards the South by the property of the Plaintiff, on or towards the East by a gully measuring two feet in breadth, one foot whereof belongs to the premises herein described and the remaining one foot of that gully belongs to the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee and which gully is used in common by the property herein described and the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee, and on or towards the West also by a gully measuring in breadth four feet, two feet whereof belong to the premises here in described and the remaining two feet of such gully belong to the Plaintiff, and which gully is used in common by the premises herein described and the property of the Plaintiff, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Narrayen Purshotum and Harrichundra Purshotum, the Defendants abovenamed, and are now in the Plaintiff's possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No 83 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of September 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospital Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

LOCAL FUND OVERSEER WANTED.

FOR the Ahmedabad District Board. Pay Rs. 60, with Rs. 10 Travelling allowance, from which will be deducted Rs. 3-9-0 for his pension. Apply to President, District Board, Ahmedabad.

H. E. M. JAMES,
President, District Board, Ahmedabad.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND.
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. } Manufactured from high-
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c., } ly flavoured Dindigal
Lady Manilla" } Tobacco.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and Interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders to secure the principal and interest due on the Debentures and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA (including Burma) and the CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.
Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

For the forces operating from Burma—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Burma Column.

For the forces operating from Chittagong—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office.
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Lushai Column.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force, and to specify the proper column to which he is attached.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base Offices at Gangaw (for the Burma Column) and Demagiri (for the Lushai Column), and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.
What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at Inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER
What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent. From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free, if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

BASE OFFICES.

The Base Offices at Gangaw and Demagiri will not be Field Post Offices, and all classes of correspondence registered and insured letters and parcels, Value payable articles and money orders, can be exchanged with those offices under the ordinary conditions. Official correspondence and service parcels posted at the Base Offices for the Field must be fully prepaid.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post of Office of India,
Simla, the 7th October, 1889.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMAUN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent.
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. [illegible].
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest, Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moss, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Possenskier, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Sharp, Esq.
Chief Manager—C. E. NORRIS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Higgo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyeemoon.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Manilla.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Involced Goods, House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—
(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)
6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
4 " " 6 "
3 " " 3 "

SUMS Of Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.
All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE AND CASTOR OILS, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c. &c.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,00
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,00
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Forms and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurance may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be credit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

REDUCED BY

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch
1st May 1889.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-6 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, GINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, STORES, FURNITURE, MACHINERY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, AND CHATTELS, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. CLAIMS on the BURNING OF KEROSENE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1888 ..... [illegible]
1887 ..... [illegible]
1886 ..... [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undermentioned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES. CIVIL employés and others assured on favourable terms.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or AGES, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,287,60-

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1st	[illegible]	2	1881	[illegible]	5 1
1876	[illegible]	1	1	1887	[illegible] 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Sassoon-street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-4

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 6s. 6d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin, and packed (1 lb. and ½ lb.)

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with par

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	370
Bank of Bengal	40,000	Not	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	30,000	500	All	11 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	132
Comp. and Shanghai	60,000	9[illegible]25	All	..	465
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 30	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bullion	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Crown's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 15	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 30	132½
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 180	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	200			230
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500	Rs. 0	1,450
French Press Co. ...	200	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Shangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Mercy Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	213½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Motiseti Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press...	600	500	All	Rs. 40	3 0
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	530
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Soonoo Press Co.....	500	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Tolbart Press.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0[illegible]	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,345	100	100	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	500	Rs. 24	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	430
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	..	630
Bombay United S. & W. Co. Manufacturing c., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	250	250	Rs. 0	140
Carpy Bombay Mfg. Ld	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,150xd
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	730	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,017½
Connaught Mills Ld...	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	690
Cowasji Davar Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 14	645
Oasis S. & W. Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,017½
Dhurumsi Mills Co. Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	930
Dhun Mills, Ld.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 25	692½
ranjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	730	150	150	Rs. 20	130
General Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	..
Gujarat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	2,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Hayward & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.....	1,530	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 57	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,200	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	30½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original ...	600	50	(		10
Increased ...	1,483	25	2[illegible]	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....		900	13,000	..	735
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khatrow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 20	390
Leopold S. Bleaching	2,500	0	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United S. ...	500		2,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	670
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	127½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	3,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,200	1[illegible]	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	715
National S. & W. Co	600	1,[illegible]	1,000		250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	39 xd
People of India S. ...	1,000	5[illegible]	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Prince of Wales S. ..	3,189		125	..	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	815
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,10[illegible]
Sasoon S.S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00[illegible]	1,000	25	1,09[illegible]
Soonoo and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 63	1,30[illegible]
Secunderabad S. & W.	650	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 35	1,410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	240
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Sun Mills Ld	1,200	250	250	..	200
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Veerasmgaum S. & Mfg.	300	500	500	..	..
Venkshunker Luxmishanker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1,20[illegible]	1,00[illegible]		Rs. 2[illegible]	530

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire.....	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,75[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	202
	750	150	150	5 p.c.	152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bagty Co., Ld.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld....	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	2,550
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	300
Cooper, Madan Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	40
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Geoge & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	600	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	365
Marsha & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	200	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	00	100	100	...	6 m
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	5 p.c.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	1[illegible]	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	35
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. Mody & Co	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48
Bhownagger City P. & M. Co., Ld.....	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th November, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·902
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	69%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).....	88·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·5
General Directions of Wind."	N, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	138

* From midnight to midnight.

A CASE for trial at South Holland (Lincolnshire) Quarter Sessions, recently, terminated in a most extraordinary manner. Prudence Godley Porter, a single woman, of Spalding, was charged with stealing £2 12s. 6d. in money, a silver watch and chain, and other articles, belonging to Clement Corten, of Spalding. She had been employed as housekeeper by Corten for some years, and left suddenly on June 25, and entered the rescue home of the Salvation Army in London. She was apprehended by the police, and some of the articles claimed by Corten were found in her possession; but they were also claimed by Miss Porter. The Chairman of the Sessions said Corten had been to him that morning and said that he did not wish to give evidence against Porter, having made arrangements for marrying her, and the banns having been published. The Chairman thought this was the proper course for him to adopt under the circumstances, and advised the Grand Jury to return "no true bill," which was done, and the prisoner was thereupon discharged. Corten and Miss Porter left the Court together, and were shortly afterwards to be married.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Amateur Minstrel and Dramatic Performance, Morley Hall, Colaba, 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Hindoo arrived yesterday from Cutch Mandvi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi; and Barawa (s), Zanzibar.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October 1889 were 2,688; daily average 86; total of new admissions, 1,281.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—A calassee, on board the s. s. Umballa, fell from the yard-arm of the fore-mast while at sea on the 1st instant, and on the arrival of the ship in harbour he was taken to hospital. His leg was fractured in two places.

THEFT AT MESSRS. NATHAN AND CO.—Mr. Ross, of the firm of Messrs. Nathan and Co., reports the theft of four pieces of jacconet and thirty-nine yards of flannel, of the collective value of Rs. 56-12, from his office in Forbes Street, Fort, on Tuesday last.

THEFT AT HOOSRA STREET.—Fyzoodin Jooman, a weaver, residing at Hoosra Street, reports that some person entered his room on Monday night last, and stole a canvas bag, containing silk thread, silver bangles, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 60.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Sewree, respecting the death of a peon named Soopal Mathadeen, aged 60 years. On the 24th ultimo deceased fell from a tree, and sustained internal injuries, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

KILLED BY A ROAD ROLLER.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Fergusson Road, respecting the death of Ashabee, a Mahomedan girl, aged 4 years. At 5 p.m. on Tuesday deceased ran up and seized the cross-bar with which a road-roller was being pulled by four men, when she fell down in front of the roller, which passed over her head, and killed her on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LOST.—Sookiall Sundarmull, residing near the Byculla Bridge, reports having lost a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 100, somewhere between the Null Bazaar and his residence on the 4th instant.—Mrs. Whitman, stewardess of the s.s. Thames, reports having dropped from her pocket on Tuesday a leather purse, containing Rs. 10 in cash, and two pairs of silver ear-studs.—Jaichund Amerchund, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, reports having dropped on Tuesday last from his pocket a purse containing Rs. 14, and ten small pieces of gold, valued at Rs. 22.

GUY FAWKES AT PAREL.—The 5th of November was kept up for the amusement of the children in the old English style on the Gymkhana ground with a good bonfire and plenty of fire-works. Of course the effigy of Guy Fawkes had his usual elevated position on the fire. The youngsters enjoyed themselves immensely. After the fire-works a ring was formed round the fire, when several songs were sung, Mr. E. Pymm's two songs being much appreciated. Altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme this evening at 9 p.m. at the Esplanade Bandstand:—

Overture.....	Die Felseumuhle..... Reissiger.
Polka	"See me Dance" ..... E. Solomon.
Selection ...	Paul Jones ..... Planquette.
Valse	Bei Uns Z'Haus ..... Joh Strauss.
Aria	Jessonda ..... Spohr.
Galop	The Tourista ..... Fredhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Mombadavie Tank, respecting the death of a goldsmith, named Gunput Atmaram, aged 25 years. About eight months ago he left his brother's house, and had no fixed place of residence since, but took his meals at a boarding-house and supported himself as best he could. Deceased while under the influence of liquor, in company with his brother went to bathe in the Mombadavie Tank on Tuesday, and is going beyond his depth, he was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ALBERT C. C. *vs.* LORD REAY C. C.—In Tuesday's issue there appeared a report of a cricket match which was supplied to us by the winning team, stating that a *second* eleven of the former had beaten the *first* eleven of the latter by the large number of 127 runs. The members of the Lord Reay C. C. evidently do not appreciate the Albert second eleven thrashing them so thoroughly, and the secretary has written us as follows:—With reference to the article under the head of cricket, in your issue of yesterday, we find the words "second" and "first" have been wrongly inserted, as no specific eleven was selected for the match, but any eleven of both sides. It would be much better if you would kindly insert this explanation.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Mr. S Carstensen, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, writes:—In your interesting article on the Victoria Gardens in the *Bombay Gazette* a single sentence is so worded as to lead to misconception. The facts are that the original plan, however perfect and beautiful as a sample of geometrical and architectural skill, would require the skill of a master as Lenotre, the famous artist of the Versailles Gardens, to be satisfactorily carried out in a garden, was found to be particularly unsuitable for a tropical garden. The plan followed in remodelling the gardens on the contrary is based upon the general laws for landscape-gardening in a semi-natural style, as far as existing conditions and objects will admit and is diametrically opposite to the original plan.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Harry Daya, a blacksmith, was charged by Inspector Young before Mr. Richardson with house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, a currency note for Rs. 10, and Rs. 50 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 85, the property of Oomersey Dhamjee, a dealer in betelnuts, residing at Pydownee. Upon inquiries instituted by the police the accused was arrested, and the greater portion of the stolen property was found in his house in Lohar Chawl. Hurry Daya was convicted, and sentenced to undergo ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a woman named Bhima, was charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 498-12, the property of Yenkoo, woman, from her residence at Combarwada, on Tuesday night. The accused was arrested on suspicion yesterday morning at the Bhendy Bazaar Road while conveying the box containing the ornaments and cash, as she could not satisfactorily account how she became possessed of the same, and was taken to the Null Bazaar police chowkey. Bhima on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment.

"THE KAYASTH CONFERENCE AND THE VALMIKI KAYASTHAS."—In response to the invitation of Messrs. Madanlal Lalloobhai Munsiff and Rattilal Brijlal Majmudar, a meeting of the Valmiki Kayasthas, now residing in Bombay, was held on Monday evening at the premises of Mr. Nugindas Manockla Vakil, Opium Inspector, to express their sympathy with the aims and objects of the "Chitraguptavanshi Kayasth Conference," held at Bankipoor, Patna, on the 5th and 6th instant. The meeting was well-attended, and was under the presidency of R. R. Jumnadas Haridass. Mr. M. L. Munsiff in a brief speech gave a short account of the Conference and of his visit to the first Kayasth Conference held at Lucknow, and it was unanimously resolved to send a message to the president of the Conference to this effect:—"The Valmiki Kayasthas residing in Bombay in a meeting assembled under the presidency of Mr. Jumnadas Haridas at Mr. Nugindas Manockla Vakil's, heartily sympathise with the aims and objects of the Conference, express obligation to the working committee, and appoint Mr. Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar as their delegate." Speeches were then made by Messrs. N. M. Vakil, N. G. Devan, T. M. Mehta, and others. The chairman suggested the necessity of organising an association to carry out and further the laudable aims and objects of the Conference, and the meeting then adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past-eight in Bandora House. All are cordially invited to attend.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE HARICHUND RAGHUNATHJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The opposing creditor, in his affidavit, said that the insolvent was indebted to him in Rs. 891 on a decree of the Small Causes Court. Insolvent was formerly employed by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., and had to make good a sum of money to his employers; and he told the opposing creditor that, if he did not get the money, he would commit suicide. The opposing creditor thereupon advanced to him Rs. 600, but he afterwards found that the insolvent had been living extravagantly and kept a mistress. Mr. Mankar said his client denied that he kept a mistress, or that the summons from the Small Cause Court was served upon him at the house of his mistress.

The Judge: The Small Cause Court judges would not send him to jail without a reason.

Mr. Mankar: The rate of interest charged the insolvent is high enough to bring him to this Court.

The Judge: The promissory note is for Rs. 600, and the interest is Rs. 200.

Mr. Mankar said it came to 3 per cent per month. Insolvent offered to pay the amount of the decree by instalments of Rs. 20 per month, a reasonable offer which was not accepted. He was now in jail, and, the learned counsel submitted, he had done nothing to disentitle him to an interim order.

Mr. Budroodin said that, on the face of the schedule, the insolvent was disentitled to an interim order. The schedule contained an item of Rs. 300 paid by insolvent for a deficit in the accounts of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., which arose in consequence of breach of trust and misappropriation of his master's monies by the insolvent. The grounds of reckless expenditure, keeping a mistress, and misappropriation of his master's monies were enough to disentitle the insolvent to an interim order.

His Lordship refused the application for an interim order.

RE SUDDOO GOVIND REDDY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE GOWASJEE RUTTONJEE DUBASH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE NAROTUM HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order which expired that day, and for an order to Messrs. Manaukial and Damodhar, who were formerly the insolvent's solicitors, to give an inspection of insolvent's books of accounts, which were in their charge with a view to take extracts therefrom. The present schedule was prepared by guess-work, and an inspection of the books was necessary to prepare a correct schedule.

The Judge said he could not make an order against Messrs. Manaukial and Damodhur without their being heard. A rule *nisi* was therefore granted, requiring them to show cause why they should not allow an inspection of the books and extracts to be taken from them. The interim order was extended for two months.

RE PURSHOTUM GODOWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE GUJANAND RAMCHUNDER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, who stated that his client had not been able to serve notices for the want of certain documents, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for a month.

RE LANG, MOIR AND CO.

On the application of Mr. Moir in person, the hearing of the insolvents' case was postponed for a month.

RE HAJEE TYEB ESSA MEMON.

The insolvent, on his application in person, was granted a final discharge as a trader.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Sadanand Crastinanath, Amritlal Kalidas, Shamjee Bhowan, and Mooljee Govindjee were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Richard DeCosta, Succaram Ramjee Patel, Byramjee Eduljee Patel, Rajay Sewai, Vira Arjun Mochi, Panachund Narrounjee Wania, Sambhjee Ramjee Salunka, Bapu Succaram Parlakar, Jeevun Fakir Shaikkar, Vassonjee Chutta Multani, and Eli Edward Maidmont.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Fasken, Surgn-Major, Bengal Medical Service, from sick furlough, from England.
Komball, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, off sick leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 6.

Hibbert, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusilliers on Court-Martial duty, from Ahmednagar.
Freeman, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusilliers on Court-Martial duty, from Ahmednagar.
De Butts, Lieut, Bo, R A, proceeding to England, from Poona.
Ford, Surgeon, Bo, Medical Staff, proceeding to England, from Kirkee.
Griffith, Lieut, Madras, 2nd Bedford Regt, on leave (m c), from Secunderabad.
Oliver Swanston, Lieut, Bengal, 18th Bengal Lancers proceeding to England, from Jhelum.
Bush, Capt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on leave (m c) from Wapshare, Lieut, Bo, 3rd H C Cavalry, on leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER, 5.

Warden, Capt, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 6.

Ross, Col, Bo Staff, off leave, to Nusserabad.
Twigg, Lieut, Bo, 24th Bo I, off leave, to Rajkote.

NOVEMBER 7.

Godfrey, Col, Madras, 28th M I, on furlough (m c,) to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 7th November, 1889.

1. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Saturday next, the 9th Instant to furnish a Guard-of-Honour and assist in lining the streets on the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Edward of Wales. Dress, Red, helmets, Arms and accoutrements. The hour for parade will be notified hereafter. All members of the Corps are requested to attend.

2. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade. (Drill) on the 9th Instant.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B." Company:—No. 2820 Vol. P. A. B. L'Estrange.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. There will be drill at the back of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes, without arms.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, November 7th, 1889.

1 There will be gun drill in the Arsenal Compound to-day at 7 a.m.

2 The proficiency class will meet for instruction at Head Head-quarters on Friday the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m.

3. The order for the gun drill parade at Middle Ground Fort on Saturday next is hereby cancelled.

4. On Saturday, the 9th inst., the Battery will parade at the Saluting Battery at 7 a. m., punctually, to fire a salute of 31 guns on the landing of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. Dress:—Uniform and helmets with ball, badge and chin-chain.

5 Leave of absence for two months from the 9th instant is granted to No. 77. Gunner E. D. Hughes.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Second Lieut, Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

MR. FOX BOURNE, the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, has just received a telegram from Miss Colenso, in Natal, the terms of which state that the Zulu chiefs sentenced to imprisonment for rebellion, are to be transported to the Island of St. Helena, by the order of Sir C. Mitchell, the Governor doing duty for Sir A. Havelock.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Bgde-Surgn R Gray, M B, Bengal Estabt, Offg Insps-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Mr H Godwin-Austen, Offg Second Assist Supt, Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Berar Commission.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service:—Mr F B Dickinson, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, Coorg, to the Central Provinces; and Mr J McKee, Offg Depy Consvr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, to Coorg, as Chief Forest Officer.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H L Goodenough, Beng S C, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Maushi Imam-ud-din, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to be Revenue Extra Assist Commissioner in Ajmere-Merwara.

Lieut S F Bayley, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, and Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, has passed, with credit, the Examination of Junior Officers in the Political Dept.

Mr G Adams, Offg Commissioner of the Benares Divn, is appointed to officiate as Govr-Genl's Agent at Benares, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge of the Agency from Mr J H Twigg.

The following promotion is made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—Mr H S Barnes, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Mr H Godwin-Austen, Offg 2nd Assist Supt, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to be an Assist Commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr W H Solf as Acting Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Dr H E G Gerlich.

Lieut-Col F A Wilson, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, is on return from privilege leave posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major J H Newill, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

The services of Mr A B Patterson, Offg Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh with effect from the 25th Oct 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 839 of 1889, the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl is granted to Col V W Trogear, Bengal Infantry, with effect from the date of his assuming command of the Chittagong Column of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-Genl Sir T D Baker, KCB, Commanding the Rawal Pindi Dist:—Capt and Brevet Major L E B Booth, West Riding Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 6th Aug 1889.

Second Lieut A B H Garden, Dorsetshire Regt, is posted to the Bombay instead of to the Mad Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted to the Mad Staff Corps, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—Lieut H A P Lindsay, 1st West India Regt; Lieut W H Brown, Royal West Kent Regt; Lieut G McC Poulter, Royal Marine L I; Lieut M A B Kappey, Royal Marine L I; Second Lieut C J Windham, Royal Marine L I; Second Lieut C V N Lyne, Liverpool Regt; Second Lieut J S Dallas, Royal West Kent Regt; Second Lieut F H Johnstone, Northamptonshire Regt; Second Lieut N M C Stevens, Bedfordshire Regt; Second Lieut E R Foord, Royal Irish Regt; Second Lieut H C Sandford, R A; Second Lieut C U Price, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; and Second Lieut F H Pigou, Hampshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Capt A C MacDonnell, RE, Garrison Instruction Staff, (p a) for four months; and Sub-Condr P Arnaud, Commissariat Dept, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col L R H D Campbell, Bengal S C, 2nd Batta, 3rd Gurkha Regt, for one year; Lieut H B Borradaile, Bengal SC, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) for one year; Lieut H J Jones, Bengal S C, 14th (the Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year; Lieut R L Tottenham, Bengal S C, 25th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year; and Lieut A B H Drew, Bengal S C, 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for 273 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col C S Noble, Bengal S C, (m c) for three months; Major R G Handcock, Bengal S C, (m c) for six months; Capt C S Wheler, Bengal S C, (p a) for nine months; Capt A W Brooke, Bengal SC, (p a) for one day; Lieut H L Dodgson, Bengal S C, (

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ¼, ½, ¾ and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—WANTED Furnished BUNGALOW, Four or Five Rooms, for two months. Address stating terms "P.," care of this office.

REPORTER.—WANTED at once for an English Daily, Experienced Verbatim Short-hand Reporter. Address stating salary required and enclosing copies of testimonials, A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED,—A first-class Single-seated C-spring English VICTORIA, second-hand, in perfect order. Must be very light for an Arab horse. Apply Dr. MORVOX, Adelphi Hotel.

REQUIRED—A smart INDENT CLERK who can also act as Salesman. Address W., care of this paper, stating salary expected.

RIPON HOTEL, Superb and Comfortable, situated in the centre of the most fashionable part of Mahableshwar. Visitors requested to order rooms in advance.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana, Church and several points. Rooms bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

CHEAP AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE—Double-poled, single-poled, Routies, Shamianas, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade, Gymkhana

QUININE PILLS, 1 gr. each, bottle of 100, Rs. 1-2; 2 ozs. Rs. 1-12; Damiana Pills as. 12 per box.—WRIGHT and Co, Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

WHAT can you buy cheaper than a Wineglass for One Anna only, Soda Glasses Annas Two, Half a Dinner Set, for Rs. 15 only? Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA, Rose Pekoe and Flowery Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-8 and 1-4 per lb., respectively. These Teas are highly appreciated by all who try them.—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY of experience, highly recommended, wishes to have One or Two Young Children entrusted to her motherly care. References given and required. Apply by letter to Mrs. SHARMAN, 12 Church Row, Hampstead, London, N. W., England.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Deesa, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ratanwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Ratanwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. R. RATANWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GREAVES & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIME-PIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE—TWO TIGER CUBS, six months old. Apply to D. S. POLICE, Wardha, C. P.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

A HANDSOME PIANO FOR SALE, by Collard and Collard, quite new, only six months in Owner's hand. Price 412. On view at Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & Bros.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35 without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Geosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; if interleaved, Rs. 6.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

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JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. G. TAYLOR and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m., TO-DAY, black teakwood furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, billiard and bagatelle tables, music-stand, glass and China-ware, double-seated ottoman with chairs to match covered with superior silk rep, table and hanging lamps, wash-hand-stands, crockery and perambulators, folding screens and overland trunks, and other useful articles.

G. TAYLOR & Co.,
Auction Mart.
24, Church Gate Street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GILT MOULDINGS.

On FRIDAY the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale room in Meadows Street No. 41.

On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee Mistree.

6436.-0—1 case containing 4,100 feet gilt mouldings of different sizes and patterns.

Small lots will be put up for sale to suit purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 7, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th, inst Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases coloured velvet.
2 „ white flannel.
1 case coloured cotton tweed.
1 „ white mull.
2 bales grey dhoties.
5 grey shirtings.
2 patent cooking-stoves by Defries.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 7, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

BAR SILVER advanced further ¼d. per oz. in London yesterday, making the price 43⅞; but Rupee Securities were still unchanged at £68¾ for Fours, and £70 15-16 for 4½ per cents. Consols were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97⅝. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 86; Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·22.

Reuter's advices regarding Wheat and Oil Seeds, which come in a new form, report the former dull, and quote Spot Soft White No. 1 at 7s., while Delhi at 6s. 7½d., and Soft Red at 6s. 8½d. per cental ex-quay in Liverpool, the only London quotation being for Soft Red, at 30s. 9d. per quarter of 492lbs. C. I. F. terms. The Linseed market was quiet, and Bombay seed on the spot was quoted at 43s. 9d. per quarter ex-quay, the arrival rate showing an advance of 6d. per quarter at 44s. in the last quotation wired. Rapeseed had become firm, and Cawnpore Yellow, 35 per cent., was 6d. per quarter higher at 49s. 6d. Guzerat Yellow and Cawnpore Brown being quoted at 51s. and 47s. 6d. per quarter to arrive respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm again last evening, at an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in spot Mid.-American at 5 13-16d. and of 3-64d., in Arrivals for all deliveries, excepting 3 and 4 months hence, for which the rise was only 1-32d. per lb. The total sales were rather less than Monday's at 12,000 bales, but including the same proportion of Surats, at 800 bales, these having closed steady, but quite unchanged in value. The Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester market had been firm; but the quotations wired show no change in any item. The New York market was closed yesterday for a holiday.

Our market for the staple has become very quiet again, but prices have not given way at all, being sustained by the news from Liverpool, and we repeat yesterday's quotations for all descriptions. The day's business appears to have been confined to purchases of ready new Bengals, aggregating some 700 bales, at Rs. 185 to Rs. 188; and a few hundred bales of Barsee, at Rs. 192 per candy.

WHEAT is unchanged in value for all descriptions, and a moderate business has transpired to-day in a steady market, demand from shippers continuing limited.

SEEDS.—Though transactions have not been at all large, a firmer feeling has been noticeable in this market to-day. What has been done, however, on the basis of last previous quotations, and we quote prices unchanged, all round.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,526	bales.
Wheat	11,765	cwt.
Linseed	2,287	„
Gingelly	3,541	„
Ground Nuts	1,428	„
Castor Seed	4,647	„

FREIGHTS.—Cargo for immediate shipment is still very scarce, and what little business has been done has been again at lower rates. There has, however, been a somewhat better demand for forward loading, and rates, in that position, are a shade steadier.

EXCHANGE, both here and at Calcutta, opened at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on the closing rates of yesterday, owing to the further increase of ⅛d. in the value of Silver, as chronicled above, but only a moderate business has been reported. For Merchants' bills, 1s. 4 29-32d. is the ready rate, and 1s. 4 15-16d. onwards to March for 3 months' sight Credits; and Bank Telegraphic has been offered 1s. 4 23-32d. for December-February transfer. We quote rates firm at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
France do.	1·78¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a firmer feeling, and supported by a rather higher quotation from Calcutta. Fours for cash were again quoted at 99⅜; only for a time, however, for the market soon gave way again both for Money and Account, and 99 5-16 and 99 1-6 to ⅜, respectively, became the rates, which were named to the close, with 4½ per cent. Paper still 103, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal passing both in Spinning Mill and Press shares to-day, and in the former we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Madras United; of Rs. 25 in Khandeish; of Rs 10 in New Great Eastern and Jewraz Balloo; and of Rs. 5 in Coorla and Hingunghat at our quotations; while Victoria Manufacturing have declined Rs. 30; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 15; and Connaught and Manockji Petit Rs. 5 each. In Press shares Albert are Rs. 10 higher; but New Prince of Wales have receded Rs. 35; Bellary Rs. 10, and Sind and Volkarts, Rs. 5 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, from China, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68¼
4½ per cent. „	70 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43½d. per oz.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th Nov. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	6	5	51	1	34
Suez	6	5	8	1	39

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 6th Nov. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	29	...	4
„ Karrachee	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	...	44	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(NOVEMBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang cable interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 5.
10 p.m. ... 76·3
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.
6 a.m. ... 73·2
10 a.m. ... 78·2
2 p.m. ... 85·3
4 p.m. ... 82·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 6.—Very few reports have been received. The barometer apparently has fallen in upper India, Burma, and Bengal, and risen elsewhere. The distribution practically is unchanged, and wind directions generally unaltered, except that the north-east winds on the Coromandel Coast have again disappeared. The temperature is generally low and the weather is very fine with rain only at Moulmein, Rajahmundry, and Trivendrum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNLOW—October 25, at Murree, the wife of Captain C. S. Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infantry, of a son.
GORDON—November 1, at Simla, the wife of Captain S. D. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
HASTINGS—October 31, at Poona, the wife of Mr. D. J. Hastings, Telegraph Master, of a daughter.
PATOURAL—November 2, at 142, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Barry Le Patourel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEATSON—ELLES—November 2, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. G. W. Tomkins, M.A., Major Stuart Brownlow Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, to Edith Cecil, Y. ungest daughter of Colonel (Lord Major-General) William Kidston Elles, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Adjutant-General in India.

DEATHS.

GREEN—October 18, at Naini Tal, widow of the late James Green, P. W. D., aged 65 years and 6 months.
GRUBB—November 1, at Umballa, of acute bronchitis, John Robert Bloodiet, only son of Quarter-Master-Sergeant Grubb, "The Queen's," aged 6 months and 10 days.
POTTINGER—November 2, at Umballa, T. Pottinger, Esq., A. V. D., of erysipelas.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1889

DURING the last few years the Secretary of State has, on several occasions, reminded the Finance Department of the lax supervision exercised by it as regards the disbursement of public funds. It appears that hitherto the offices of audit have, as a general rule, passed expenditure on the authority of the Government of India, and without requiring the formal sanction of the Secretary of State even in cases in which it is known that his sanction is necessary. In a recent despatch Lord Cross has directed that the duties of audit-officers in this respect shall be extended, and that in future an audit-office shall require his sanction before admitting any expenditure charged against the public revenues, which is not within the competence of the Government of India to sanction. An audit-officer will accordingly challenge any order of the Indian Government which conveys sanction to any charge for which in the following rules the authority of the Secretary of State is necessary. No permanent office, of which the salary exceeds Rs. 3,000 a year, may be created without the sanction of the Secretary of State. A temporary appointment, of which the salary exceeds Rs. 3,000 a year, may be created by the Indian Government subject to report to Lord Cross for sanction, though not necessarily for previous sanction. The sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary to any increase of salary which will have the effect of raising it above Rs. 5,000 a year. This rule applies to cases when the grant of a reward or honorarium has the effect of raising a salary to more than Rs. 5,000 in any one year. The Secretary of State's sanction is required to the grant to an officiating officer of any acting allowance in excess of that admissible under the rules of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code when such excess has the effect of raising his salary over Rs. 5,000 a year. No pension for Civil or Military Service, which is not admissible under the general rules for the grant of pension on account of service in a Civil Department or the Army, as the case may be, can be granted without the sanction of the Secretary of State. All payments in England, except those made for books and periodicals, on account of the public service in India must be made through the Secretary of State, whether the payment be chargeable to Imperial, Provincial, or Local Funds administered by Government; and direct transactions between officers of Government in India and firms or persons in England, which involve the payment of money from the public revenues, are prohibited. The attention of the auditors of the Public Works Department is invited to some stringent special rules. No outlay shall be charged to Loan Funds unless the Secretary of State has sanctioned the work as one which may be constructed from such funds. In the case of construction of works charged to Revenue the sanction of the Secretary of State is required to any work, of which the estimate cost exceeds—(*a*) Rs. 10,00,000 when provision for establishment and tools and plant is not included; and (*b*) Rs. 12,50,000 when it is included. When the estimate for the construction of a work either from Loan Fund or Revenue has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Government of India can sanction an outlay in excess of the original sanctioned estimate up to a limit of ten per cent. on the estimate or of Rs. 12,50,000 including establishment and tools and plant, whichever is less; but any excess over a revised estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State can be sanctioned only by the latter authority. For the purpose of determining whether the sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary under the last two rules, a group of works which form one project shall be considered as one work, and the necessity for obtaining sanction to a project is not avoided by reason of the fact that the cost of each particular work in the project is within the powers of sanction of the Government of India. In the case of railways, the latter can only sanction, even when the estimated cost is less than Rs. 12,50,000 and charged to Revenue, a short addition to, or extension of an existing line plainly required to supply needful conveniences to a traffic already established. The sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary when the line, to be constructed, however short, involves a possible extension. In the cases where an auditor raises an objection to expenditure under the instructions now issued, which is not accepted by the Government of India, the correspondence will be forwarded for information to the Secretary of State. Lord Cross therefore wishes it to be distinctly understood in the Military and Public Works Departments that no such objection by an auditor can be disposed of without a reference to the Finance Department.

IN contradistinction to the Scandinavian Congress of Orientalists, the Paris International Congress of Ethnographical Sciences was "all work and no play." Instead of two to four hour's daily work (when any was done at all in Stockholm and Christiania), and ten hours of feasting or time-wasting, the gay French capital devoted at least eight hours every day during ten days to the discussion of ethnographical questions, which included comparative religion, philology, and, indeed, whatever pertains to man as a *thinking* being. Craniology and measurements, therefore, were avoided. Professors Oppert, de Rosny, Foucaux, Levasseur, Reville, and other members of the French Institut and College de France, guided the proceedings in the various sections of the Congress, of which a well-known Anglo-Indian, Dr. G. W. Leitner, was unanimously elected the Foreign Vice-President. His linguistic works, which are being translated into French, have created considerable interest in France, especially his "Hunza," the first part of which has just been published by the Government of India, as a "Handbook of Hunza, Nagyr, and a part of Yasin." The relation between the secret creed of the Mulais of the Hindu Kush and that of the Druses of the Lebanon, also attracted much attention, and will, we believe, be published in the second or ethnographical part of that work. The Congress passed a resolution warmly thanking the Imperial Government of India for the great service which it had rendered to science, in bridging out what not only gave an ethnographical basis to one language (that of Hunza), but was also suggested a historical basis for the study of languages generally. The Congress also expressed the hope that the Government would publish the remaining material regarding the languages and races of Dardistan and the Hindu Kush, collected by Dr. Leitner, as being of the very greatest value for the study of comparative religion, linguistics, and ethnography. Dr. Leitner's efforts to promote toleration as well as an accurate knowledge of Eastern religions, by the publication of such treatises as that on "Muhammadanism," were also specially commended by the Congress to the favour of all Governments connected with the East.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us by the last mail delivers his soul as follows:—"A civilian at present at home on furlough has been trying to make the people at the India Office recognise the iniquity of paying Indian public servants one and four pence for the rupee. He suggested that all India Office officials, from Members of Council to porters, should, in fairness to Sir John Gorst's Indian taxpayer, be paid one and four pence only for every two shillings of their salaries. The consternation on the faces of the clerks and porters at the India Office on hearing this proposal was something to see. The prospect of being mulcted of eight pence in every florin was so crushing, that the porters *et hoc genus omne* declared with one voice their intention to strike if the Secretary of State decided to try the experiment. It was pointed out to them that there was no reason why those who bear the burthen and heat of the Indian day should be treated worse than India Office officials, sitting in their cosy rooms by cosy fires for a few hours on a winter's day in London, and spend their long summer holidays in the open fields or at the sea-side. Lord Cross came up to the Indian civilian when he was haranguing a knot of underlings in this sense. Judging by his Lordship's countenance the Secretary of State "neither loved nor liked the thing he heard." The same civilian is, we are informed, trying to help the cause by addressing a circular to the "schools and cramming dens," warning the youth of England against entering into the vaunted Indian Civil Service, and exposing the unveracious statements as to prospects of promotion contained in the circulars of the Civil Service Commissioners. He holds that it is sinful when the "just aspirations of educated Natives to the higher appointments" are to be provided for, that the youth of the English middle classes should be enticed and deluded into the service of the Crown in India when the field is already so narrow, and thus become part of a fresh crowd of blocked ones. There is now a congested and discontented body of Civil Servants. It would pay the educated Native to give them their pensions and let them go; for they are like Sterne's starling, they can't get out."

THE first steamer which crossed the Atlantic and made a "record" was the Savannah, which had formerly been a sailing ship of 350 tons. She left Savannah on the 26th May 1819, and reached Liverpool at the end of twenty-two days. Steamers, under certain circumstances, have been longer; but this passage, though it had been beaten by sailing ships, was at the time considered incomparable and unsurpassable by a steamer. To-day's Central News telegram states that the shortest record has again been broken, and the new Iuman line vessel the City of Paris, has steamed from New York to Queenstown in five days and twenty hours. Thirty years ago sixteen days was considered a fair trip across the Atlantic, and that was the average. Shortly afterwards, owing to increasing competition and the construction of ships on finer lines and with greater steam power, the period was reduced to eleven days. The rivalry of the Iuman line and the White Star line then began; and the time was greatly reduced. In 1871 the average of twenty-eight passages was eight days fifteen hours and three minutes. The White Star line Adriatic then beat the record on the western passage by forty-three minutes and from that time to this the two lines have been passing and repassing each other. In 1877 the Iuman line built the City of Berlin, which went from New York to Queenstown in seven days fourteen hours and twelve minutes and in the same year, the White Star liner, Britannic reduced this by four hours and a half. The Arizona and the Alaska of the Guion line cut in and brought down the record to six days and twenty-two hours in 1882. New ships with more powerful machinery have since been plying across the Atlantic, and the race for the last year has been between the Teutonic of the White Star line and the City of Paris of the Iuman line. The former, a month ago, accomplished the voyage in six days six hours and twenty-seven minutes; the latter arriving at Queenstown on Monday last in five days and twenty hours. Would there were so keen competition between Bombay and Brindisi. The P. and O. was the first line to adopt screw propulsion. The Transatlantic lines have shown them what to do with it.

THE annual statement concerning the working of the Bombay and Calcutta Mints shows that some three crores of rupees' worth of metal was coined during the past year as compared with the previous one, though Bombay alone registered an increase of some twelve lakhs. During the year gold of the value of a little over a lakh and thirty thousand was coined in Calcutta; Bombay doing no business at all in gold. About four thousand rupees' worth of Aurangzeb mohurs were, however, received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and thirteen hundred rupees' worth of gold was used during the year for the manufacture of medals, &c., for public departments and private individuals. The decline in Calcutta is accounted for by the recoinage of a large amount of Gwalior and Chandori rupees received in payment of the loan from the Maharaja Sindia, while Bombay coined fifteen lakhs of silver more than in the previous year. Nearly two lakhs of uncurrent silver coin lies at the Bombay Mint ready for recoinage. Of this there is almost twenty-three lakhs of peacock Burmese rupees, twenty of shroff-marked rupees from the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and almost three lakhs worth of worn, defective, and sweated coin. Not much copper coin has been made, owing to the high prices which prevailed; the nominal value of the whole of them, including quarter tangas for the Portuguese Government, being a little less than a lakh and a half. In future, however, all copper coin is to be struck at Calcutta, the machinery and appliances here not being so suitable as those in the former mint. The coinage of copper during the past year was over six and a half lakhs, and the Government of India notes with satisfaction Colonel Riddell's account of the improvement in coinage in Calcutta during the past five years, the weight of coin made from raw copper having risen from fifty-five and a half per cent. to sixty-six and a half of the raw copper, the saving from this outturn being estimated at a lakh every year.

A FEW years ago there died at Kerbela, near Baghdad, at the patriarchal age of ninety, Eqbal-ud-dowla, a remarkable character, who was a familiar figure and a welcome in the Courts of Europe for close upon half a century. The question of appointing an administrator to his estate will shortly come before the Government of India for final adjudication. The late Nawab Eqbal-ud-dowla Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., was the nephew of Ghazi-ud-din Hyder, the eldest son of Saadut Ali Khan, Nawab of Oudh. When the last named died and Ghazi-ud-din ascended the throne, the Court of Directors recognised him as the first "King" of Oudh, which title he and his successors assumed renouncing that of "Nawab." Ghazi-ud-din Hyder was succeeded by his eldest son Nusseer-ud-din Hyder, after whom came Mahomed Ali Shah, Amjad Ali Shah, and lastly, Wajid Ali Shah, who was deposed by Lord Dalhousie, and the Kingdom of Oudh became a British Province. Nawab Eqbal-ud-dowla early in life imbibed a taste for travel, being, moreover, a pious Moslem he renounced all worldly cares, adopted celibacy, and resolved to end his days in some of the celebrated shrines in Arabia. Being a Shiah he could not of course take up his residence at Mecca or Medina without disclaiming his faith in the Imams, he therefore settled down at Kerbela, from whence he would proceed on periodical visits to the Continent and to England. To the last he was staunch in his loyalty to the British Government, and it was his boast that her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the late Emperor of Russia, and Louis Napoleon entertained a high personal regard for him. His charity was unbounded and he gave freely to all, irrespective of creed or colour, of the princely wealth at his disposal. He left his native land long before Wajid Ali Shah ascended the throne, and the downfall of his house caused him no anxiety. It is said that in connection with valuable services rendered to the Political Department he was offered a K.C.S.I., which he politely declined, but subsequently accepted a G. C. S. I. The Nawab did not, however, live long to enjoy this well-merited honour. His assets are estimated at seventy-five lakhs of rupees, twelve lakhs in gold coins, and the remainder in landed property situated at Benares, Lucknow, Bagdad, and in various parts of Europe including Spain, to be divided among his twelve nephews and nieces.

CAPTAIN WALTER MOBERLEY, R.A., was yesterday charged before a Court-Martial assembled at the R. A. Officers' Mess at Colaba, and, on his own admission, convicted him of misappropriating over Rs. 7,000 of regimental money. Captain Moberley called no witnesses, stated that he utilised the money, being in urgent need of it in March last year. He had hoped to be able to refund it and would have succeeded, but for the sudden departure of Colonel Shortland. The Court of Inquiry which had met in the first instance appeared to think accused had no fraudulent intention.

SEVERAL native members of the Bar in the Punjab have received copies of Dhulip Singh's manifesto from Calcutta and Rawalpindi. One native barrister has sent his copy, together with a letter to the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, while others have sent theirs to the Deputy Commissioner.

A LIFE of Tant in Bheel in Bengali has just been published by a Bengali detective police officer. The publication claims to contain matters which have not previously seen the light, the writer having access to records open to the inspection of only police officials.

THE *Morning Post* correspondent writes: "Our local padres are nothing if not singular. I have been to a few strange places in my time, but I don't remember ever being in a place before where the 'order of services' in a Protestant church included a cricket match and a cricket supper. I like to see a person wield the willow when he is able and is so inclined, but I think the dozenen clergy of Allahabad might have left the match and supper out of the 'order of services,' since they formed no part of the service at all; unless, indeed, the congregation were expected to go in a body to the field to witness the game." The writer encloses a printed "order of services," and we find it there announced that after the service of Intercession for All Saints Church, there will be a cricket match at the Boys' High School, and after Evensong, a cricket supper at the Clergy House."

SIR EVELYN WOOD gave the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* a full description of the Emperor of Germany's feeling regarding our army, expressed to him on the occasion of the recent Aldershot review. Sir Evelyn says that not a single paper published as much as half the enthusiastic sentiment the Emperor made upon the marching tactics and appearance of the British soldier. One thing which he particularly noticed and complimented the army upon, was its quickness of changing position and advancing. The Emperor said that he always thought British troops were very slow moving, but he now saw the contrary; Sir Evelyn says that, being a thorough soldier himself, these words were very comforting, and that the Emperor showed in more than these ways that he was greatly impressed.

THE reports about the Prince of Wales's health are wildly exaggerated, says the *World*. To say that he is in rude health would not be accurate, but he is for all practical purposes perfectly strong, and able to do nearly as much as he used to ten years ago. His le

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

LADY DUFFERIN'S JOURNAL.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Lady Dufferin's book "Our Viceregal Life in India" was published yesterday.

The work is in the form of a journal and letters to the Marchioness' mother, Mrs. Hamilton, to whom the book is dedicated.

The political references contained therein are few and casual.

THE CESAREWITCH'S APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

It is rumoured that the Cesarewitch is engaged to marry the Princess Margaret of Prussia.

THE LIGHTERMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The number of lightermen who have struck work is stated at six thousand.

Twenty firms have conceded their demands and others will of necessity follow.

No serious consequences are therefore likely to accrue.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, refers to the Australian Scheme of Federation.

It eulogises Sir Henry Parkes for taking the initiative but fears however that local obstacles will stand in the way of the accomplishment of the scheme.

The *Standard* declares that England will cordially endorse the union of the Australian Colonies, but doubts if the time is ripe even if local discords be overcome.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Lord Chelmsford has left here for Ceylon.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

Lieutenant Morton Eden of the Yorkshire Regiment committed suicide last night by shooting himself with a revolver while driving in a cab down Piccadilly.

THE TRANSATLANTIC RACE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The record between New York and Queenstown has again been broken, the Inman line steamer City of Paris having accomplished the trip in five days and twenty hours.

THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES EGYPT.

* CAIRO, Nov. 5.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George left here for Piræus to-day by way of Alexandria.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT ADEN.

* ADEN, Nov. 5.

Prince Albert Victor on board the steamer Oceana arrived here at eight o'clock on Monday night but did not land.

His Royal Highness received an address from the commercial community and briefly replied.

The Prince was well and the Oceana steamed away for Bombay an hour later.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIGHTERMEN HOLDING CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A deputation of master-lightermen held a conference with the Lord Mayor and Cardinal Manning and Sir J. F. Buxton yesterday, when the demands of the men were declared to be unreasonable.

Another conference will be held to-day, at which the men will attend.

The strikers number from five to six thousand men.

SUICIDE OF LIEUT. MORTON EDEN.

Lieutenant Morton Eden committed suicide last night by shooting himself with a revolver in a cab while driving down Piccadilly.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

The Paris Exhibition closes to-day.

THE FRENCH ON THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO EGYPT.

It is denied here that M. Spuller, Foreign Minister, instructed Count d'Aubigay, French Consul at Cairo, not to take any part in the reception of the Prince of Wales. Nevertheless it is certain that the Prince's visit to Egypt is viewed with much disfavour in France.

THE SULTAN AND THE KAISER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.

The Sultan has literally loaded the Emperor and Empress of Germany with costliest gifts. The Sultan both before and after his interviews with the Emperor William conferred with Said Pacha, Foreign Minister; and the Emperor in like manner conferred with Count Herbert Bismarck.

MASSACRE OF DR. PETER'S PARTY BY THE ARABS.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 6.

It is reported here that Dr. Peter's and the whole of his party, except one European, have been massacred by the Arab Chief Masai, and that a survivor has arrived at Ugas.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

* ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The 4th Bengal Infantry will be marched from Jhansi to Agra to receive their new colours from the Prince.

TANTIA BHIL'S APPEAL.

The appeal of Tantia Bhil will be heard by the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, at Jubbalpore next Saturday.

EXPULSION OF TIBETANS FROM THE GARHWAL FRONTIER.

The Tibetans have ventured to establish a post on the Garhwal Frontier, where they have begun to levy customs from travellers who use the Niti Pass. A detachment of the 3rd Goorkhas have been ordered to expel them and to destroy the post.

* Appeared in a portion of our yesterday's issue.

PRINCE VICTOR'S PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS.

AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

The official programme of Prince Albert Victor's movements in Poona is the following:—

Saturday—Arrives at Kirkee, holds an official reception in full dress, and dines at Government House.

Sunday—Attends church at Kirkee; then receives visits of Brahmin gentlemen.

Monday—Has his photograph taken; after which receives visits from the Rajas of Kolhapur and Akalcoote, the Punt Sachir of Bhor, the Prince of Bhavnagar, and other Chiefs, and then holds a reception of First-class Sirdars, drives to Parbutti Hills; in the afternoon, returning through the city to Magdala House, where he is entertained by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at a dinner party.

Tuesday—Reviews a grand parade at the Poona parade-ground; then pays a return visit to the Chief of Kolapur; in the evening visits the Kirkee Gymkhana, and dines privately with the Duke of Connaught in the night attends a grand ball at Guneshkhind.

Wednesday—Dines at Magdala House, takes part in a torch-light tattoo, and leaves for Hyderabad.

This evening a meeting is held in the city to arrange for illuminating and decorating the streets.

AT TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TRAVANCORE, Nov. 6.

Prince Albert Victor arrives at Courtallum from Tinnevelly on the 3rd proximo in a carriage specially built and drawn by H. H. the Maharajah's horses; the suite will be brought in tongas engaged from Brown and Co. H. H. the Maharajah leaves on the 28th instant to receive his Royal Highness. They exchange visits and the Maharajah holds a levee, followed by a dinner, on the 3rd. The city is illuminated and fireworks let off the same day. The Prince leaves next day for Kolathoorpolai to shoot elephants, and leaves next day for Madathoraikany and also Travancore Forests for elephant hunt, thence the party proceeds to Patnas, near Straithmore estate, in Travancore, for bison hunt, returning finally to Courtallum on the 10th.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE VICTOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

Under the auspicies of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha a meeting of the influential leaders of the city communities was held this evening to consider how the efforts made by the reception committee can be best supplemented. A sub-committee was appointed to co-operate with the City Reception Committee, and a subscription list was started. Efforts are being made by individual members of the Sabha and the managing committee of the Municipality to make reception arrangements and illuminations a success.

RETURN OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS TO POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have returned to Poona last evening. A number of officials on the station were present on the platform to receive them. The Duke will distribute prizes to the successful competitors at the recent Poona Rifle Association to-morrow evening.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

H. E. the Viceroy reaches Bannu to-morrow, Thursday.

THE ARMY WARRANT ON RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

It has been officially announced that the Army Warrant, restricting the retirement of officers, shall not take effect till the 1st of July next year.

SAFE COMPLETION OF MR. DANVERGNE'S ADVENTURE.

Mr. Danvergne, the traveller, has successfully completed an adventurous journey in the regions to the north-west of Kashmir. His course was from Leh northwards to the Kilian Pass in Kashgaria, and then westward across the Pamir to the Upper Oxus. He reached Sarhad in safety, and after six days' halt there crossed the Hindu Kush by the Baroghil Pass. As he did not wish to visit Chitral he turned eastwards and, after a trying journey through the snow, crossed the Ishkaman Pass, north of Yasin. Thence he travelled southwards by the Karambar Valley, and eventually reached Gilgit, a short time after Captain Durand had started for Chitral. Mr. Danvergne reports that the Russian explorer, Captain Grombtchefsky, whose attempt to reach Kafiristan was noticed some time ago, was stopped at Kila Panjah on the Oxus by the Afghan authorities.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

A telegram from the Church Missionary Society from London states that the consecration of Rev. E. Noel Hodges as Bishop of Travancore and Cochin arranged for the 1st instant is postponed.

MHOW DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 6.

FIRST DAY.

The following is the result of the Mhow District Rifle Meeting:—

Match III.—"Antelope Purse" for Europeans, winning team North Lancashire Regiment, eleven hits—Rs. 20.

Match IV.—"Antelope Purse" for Natives, winning team 2nd Bombay Lancers—Rs. 28.

Match V.—"Lloyd Lindsay" for Europeans, winning team 1-I. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, points 66—Rs. 25. Second team, Royal Irish Lancers, points 61—Rs. 15.

Match VII.—"Sawyer Cup" winning team North Lancashire Regiment, points 260, highest individual score Colour-Sergeant Bailey, points 52—Rs. 20.

Match VIII.—"Waterloo Stakes" for Natives, winning team 7th Bombay Infantry, Havildar Saheb Mossum, points 94—Rs. 40. Second team, Havildar-Major Shaik Amir, points 88—Rs. 20.

SECOND DAY.

Match VII.—"Waterloo Stakes" for Europeans, winning team Sergeant Parker's, Lancashire Regiment, points 98—Rs. 50. Second team Sergeant Fergusson's, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, points 91—Rs. 25.

Match IV.—"Squad Trial Stakes" for Natives, winning team 7th Bombay Infantry, points 83—Rs. 60.

Match III.—"Squad Trial Stakes" for Europeans, winning team 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, points 64—Rs. 80.

Volley-firing—Winning team Colour Sergeant Kelly's Lancashire Regiment, points 139—Rs. 50. Second team Sergeant Fergusson's, Dublin Fusiliers, points 130—Rs. 25.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT NEAR MAHABLESHWAR.

Mr. Waddington of the Educational Department, while returning from Mahableshwar in a phaeton met with a very serious accident, near the Cartridge Tunnel, the horse took fright and ran away with the carriage. Mr. Waddington in order to save his life, jumped out of the carriage receiving serious injuries. The coachman had his foot fractured. A Marwaree, passing by, was seriously injured, and removed to the Poona Hospital, where he is reported to have died. The horseman is in a precarious state. One of the horses of the carriage was killed on the spot. The loin of the other horse is broken, and the animal being unserviceable will have to be shot. The phaeton itself was smashed to pieces, Mr. Spiers who was travelling from Poona to Mahableshwar, removed the wounded travellers to Poona in his ghurry.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—II.

On entering the gardens the visitor finds himself in an open space which expands in a broad *pldce*. The museum is on the left with terraces and promenades on either side, the garden side promenade, being gravelled and accommodating a bandstand, which is very often used by the Volunteer band, and which always attracts very large numbers of visitors. As one enters the avenue, which is bordered on either side with beds of flowering and ornamental foliaged plant, his attention is attracted on the right with a very pretty piece of ornamental water. This is a portion of an extensive piece of ornamental water, which takes up nearly the whole of the right half of the ground, beginning from the right of the entrance. It has been arranged in a serpentine form, its banks being covered with dense foliage, and several portions, especially that running alongside the avenue, presenting very pretty bits of natural scenery. Several rustic bridges span the water at various points and add greatly to the effect of the whole, and lead to well-kept lawns.

On the left the ground has been laid out in a natural style with winding paths, circling round large open lawns and groups and clumps of trees. Here attention has been devoted to the botanical arrangements of plants and trees. Bordering the well-kept and handsome green lawns, the plants are placed according to the natural orders to which they belong. Mr. Carsenaten has devoted much labour to the remodelling of this part of the gardens. He has laid out the ground in landscape style, as natural as possible. Viewed from the band-stand promenade a very fine effect is obtained. Fine bits of scenery have been created here and there in front, but the chief beauty of the view is the long grass-clad vista, which occupies the whole length of this portion of the garden. It will be improved by a pretty ornamental lake and a handsome deer park now under construction. The scenery will be relieved by the ornamental cages for the carnivorous animals which are being constructed on a new plan. The cages will practically be dens formed of masonry, built on what is known as the "rustic masonry" design, which gives the retreats an appearance as natural as possible, evidently intended to deceive the animals themselves. When wind, rain, and weather take off the newness of the masonry these cages will very easily and naturally harmonise with the general scenery. The whole of the zoological collection, except the deer, for whom a park is being laid out, will be located about here, so that the botanical and zoological elements of the gardens will be together.

Proceeding down the main avenue after first traversing an open space, to the right of which is the newly-built snake-pit fifteen feet deep, just at the termination of the ornamental waters, to the left of which he catches a glimpse of the zoological collection in the distance, the visitor finds the avenue terminating in a large octagonal space relieved in the centre by a fountain constantly playing and bordered with very pretty plants laid out in square plots in the sloping mound. The space opens out into eight different roadways, the chief of which are the avenues running right and left, at right angles to the main one up which the visitor came. The left avenue leads to Lady Frere's statue, under a Greek temple, and separates the botanical and zoological portion of the ground from the ornamental lake and deer park, which will be on the right passing up the avenue. Lady Frere's statue is at the end of the avenue, and is the only memorial of the opening of the gardens by her ladyship in 1862. The work is a marble bust by Noble, protected by a small circular canopy taking the general form of a Greco-Roman temple. The late Mr. Tracey designed the structure which is supported by Corinthian columns on a circular plinth. Public subscriptions paid for the temple and bust, which cost nearly Rs. 10,000, but are now very much in need of repair. There is an air of neglect about it which could be remedied with a very small outlay.

Corresponding to this avenue, the one to the right leads to the superintendent's offices and the ferneries. The large fernery to the right of Mr. Carsensten's office is the gem of the whole garden. It contains about 200 varieties of ferns and about 150 different kind of palms. If fault it be, the only fault one can find is that the luxuriance of the foliage is remarkably dense, and though the fernery is 150 feet long by 44 feet broad, it seems too small for the wealth of ferns and palms planted barely a year ago. It forms a delightfully shady retreat in its winding narrow paths, circling the numerous little fountains constantly playing. On the right of the fernery, just behind the bungalow, is a large nursery, of interest to the botanist. On the left of the offices we come to the other small ferneries, the path through which leads to the end of the gardens and brings one to the zoological collection, soon to be transferred to the north side of the grounds. In front of these quarters for the animals a part of the ground used to be devoted to fruit-trees which, however, formed a most ugly sight in addition to being an unprofitable collection of pomelo and orange trees. It is now laid out with winding paths around a circular nursery planted in concentric circles, so as to harmonize with the surroundings. The zoological collection is a very small one, and its location in this part of the garden was an entire mistake which is now being rectified. A step in the right direction has been taken in transferring the animals and aviary to the north side of the garden, where there is better ventilation. With the admirable management now given to the gardens they will prove very attractive, and, what Sir George Birdwood wished them to be, a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Mr. Phipson, who is on the visiting committee, suggested the idea of spacious dens for the wild beasts. The present cages will form a sort of hospital for sick animals.

We have now traversed the whole gardens and pointed out generally what is worth noting and seeing. There yet remains to notice the museum, and a reference to the botanical order maintained among the trees on the left of the central avenue. In the north-west corner the ground in the rear of the museum is laid out in lawns and paths with a thick growth of indigenous plants marking the boundary of the grounds, and at the north-east corner of the museum, where the old neglected maze used to disfigure the ground, the botanical arrangements, already referred to, begin. Commencing with *Thalamiflorae* it continues in a more or less systematical disposal of the natural orders reaching the group *Personales* of *Gamopitalae*. This is as far as the arrangement has been carried at present, and among them will be found represented by many comparatively rare species, the orders of *Guttiferae, Malvacea, Sterculiacea Ratacea, Melvacea Sapindaceae, Anacardiaceae, Leguminosae, Myrtanae, Combutaceae, Lythrariaceae, Arabiceae, Rubiaceae, Sapotaceae, Oleaceae*, and *Apocyniae*. These species will be planted as nearly as possible in their natural order, and can easily be followed by any one desirous of increasing his knowledge of botany.

A grant of Rs. 50,000 is provided annually for the gardens by the Municipality, and it requires all this amount to maintain it properly, and to carry on the improvements Mr. Carsensten has undertaken. There are about 73 hands employed, excluding 63 animal-keepers and 9 coolies on the zoological establishment, costing annually about Rs. 8,000. But the improvements going on require extra labour while the entire work being undertaken cannot cost less than a lakh. If therefore the public would contribute towards the entire renovation of the gardens, the work could be pushed on rapidly, but as it is with the small special grants the Municipality is able to provide, the task will have to be slowly carried on, and cannot be completed for many months. In the days when the Agri-Horticultural Society had the management of the gardens, public money flowed in very plentifully and enabled the Society to do much in a short time. Gifts also were often made by private individuals, as evidence we have the handsome Colebrookdale gateways and railings that set off the roadside portions of the gardens, the gift of the late Messrs. Juggonathjee Sunkerseth and Premabhai Hemabhai; they cost those gentlemen Rs. 20,000 between them. There is the Frere Fountain, in the Fort, which was the gift of a Parsee gentleman. Gifts of kind and coin would enable the management to make the Victoria Botanical and Zoological Gardens of Bombay worthy of the city.

Of the money recently stolen from the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, the sum of Rs. 600 has been recovered by the Simla Police, who have also got one man in custody.

THE COLABA COURT-MARTIAL.

A court, consisting of the following officers:—Colonel C. C. Pemberton, Bombay Staff Corps, (president); Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collingwood, 2nd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. A. Yates, General List; Major J. Lloyd-Dickon, 2nd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment; Major H. F. Smyth, Royal Artillery; Major R. H. Corbett, 2nd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain E. C. F. Holland, Royal Horse Artillery; Captain C. F. Baxter, 2nd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain W. Quentin, Bombay Staff Corps; Captain E. H. B. Hibbert, 2nd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers; Captain T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Staff Corps, (members); Major R. C. Paull, 2nd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers; Captain B. Deane-Freeman, 2nd Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers (waiting members); Lieut-Colonel C. H. Sheppard was appointed Judge-Advocate—assembled at the Royal Artillery Officers' Mess to try Captain Walter Moberley, R. A., on the following eight charges:—

Firstly.—When charged with the care of public money, embezzling the same, in that he, at Colaba, Bombay, on or about the 21st September 1889, when charged with the care of public money in his capacity of Adjutant of the Royal Artillery, Bombay District, was deficient of the sum of rupees five hundred and fifty, annas fourteen, and pies five, being public money in his charge, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Secondly.—Neglect, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he, at Colaba, on or about the 21st September 1889, when charged with the care of public money, in his capacity of Adjutant of the Royal Artillery of the Bombay District, through culpable negligence was deficient of the sum of Rs. 550-14-5, being public money in his charge, for which he was unable satisfactorily to account.

Thirdly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that, at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery Mineral Water Factory, he, on or about the 21st September 1889, was deficient of the sum of Rs. 4,552-14-9, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery Mineral Water Factory, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Fourthly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same in that, at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery refreshment room, coffee shop branch, he, on or about the 21st September, 1889, was deficient of Rs. 1,865-10-11, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery refreshment room, coffee-shop branch, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Fifthly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery sergeants' mess, he, on or about the 21st September 1889, was deficient of Rs. 532-10-3, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery sergeants' mess, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Sixthly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that, at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery workshop, he, on or about the 21st September, 1889, was deficient of Rs. 97-0-2, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillery workshop, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Seventhly.—When charged with the care of regimental money, embezzling the same, in that at Colaba, Bombay, when charged with the care of the funds of the Royal Artillery sergeants' mess Billiard Fund, he, on or about the 21st September 1889, was deficient of rupees seventy-five, annas nine, and pies two, being money belonging to the said Royal Artillary Sergeants' Mess Billiard Fund, and which sum he had misapplied to his own use.

Eighthly.—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he, at Colaba, Bombay, on or about the 21st September 1889, when charged with the care of the following regimental monies, *viz.*, Rs. 4,552-14-9, belonging to the Royal Artillery Mineral Water Factory; Rs. 1,965-13-11, belonging to the Royal Artillery Refreshment Room coffee-shop branch; Rs. 532-10-3, belonging to the Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess; Rs. 97-0-2, belonging to the Royal Artillery workshop; Rs. 75-9-2, belonging to the Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess Billiard Fund—in his capacity of Adjutant of the Royal Artillery of the Bombay District, through culpable negligence, was deficient of the sum of rupees seven thousand one hundred and twenty-three, annas thirteen, pies three, being the amount of the aforementioned funds entrusted to his charge, and for which he has been unable satisfactorily to account.

(Sd.) A. B. Stopford, Major R. A.,
Commanding R. A. Bombay District.

To be tried by a general court-martial on the charges herein set forth, by order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

By order.

(Sd.) L. W. Steele, Captain, District Staff.
District Staff Office, Bombay, November 1, 1889.

Lieut-Colonel Sheppard, who acted as Judge-Advocate, read the several orders convening the Court, and Colonel Pemberton, the president read over the charges.

Captain Moberley was then marched in, and in answer to the president said he had no objection to be tried by the president or the members of the Court assembled for his trial.

The Court was then duly sworn.

The president enquired whether the accused was guilty of the first charge, and he replied that he was.

He pleaded not guilty to the second charge, guilty to the third, guilty to the fourth, guilty to the fifth, guilty to the sixth, guilty to the seventh, not guilty to the eighth.

The Judge-Advocate remarked that the charges to which the accused pleaded not guilty, were alternative charges.

The Judge-Advocate: Do you wish to make any statement in reference to the charges to which you have pleaded guilty?—No.

It was explained to the accused that he should plead not guilty to the charges if he wanted any sort of investigation into the charges. He replied he would stand by his statement.

The Court thereupon found Captain Moberley guilty on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th charges.

Correspondence was then read, which showed how the defalcations came to be discovered, and which had been read at the preliminary enquiry. Captain Moberley's statement at this enquiry was also read, in which he confessed to having had an incorrect account with the bankers ever since March 1888. He said that he had first been induced to misappropriate money by his having had to send his wife home most unexpectedly, hoping to be able to make good the sum. If it had not been that Col. Shorland had left so suddenly he said he would have been able to raise the money. He said he made that statement with a full knowledge of the consequences to him, adding that he would plead guilty to the charges at the court-martial, by which he felt sure he would be tried. The opinion of Major Stopford, who presided at the Court of Inquiry, gave it as his opinion that Capt. Moberley was unable to account for over Rs. 6,000.

The President: Do you wish to call any witnesses as to character? No.

The President: Do you wish to make any statement in mitigation of sentence?

Captain Moberly handed in a written statement, in which he said that Mr. Barrat, the auditor of the accounts, had said that he had done everything to assist him in finding out the deficiency. He said the amount that was deficient was less than the gratuity to which he was entitled to had he resigned on the first intimation of the present trial; but he did not take that extreme step as he knew he could have replaced it if called upon to do so. He hoped no blame would be attached to Colonel Shorland, whose only fault, if fault it could be called, was that he had trusted him, being a relative, more than he would have done any one else. He said that Major Stopford had endorsed Mr. Barrat's remarks, and had added in a letter that he thought that he (Captain Moberley) had not taken the money with any fraudulent intent; but had hoped to be able to refund it in time. Captain Bickford was then called, and produced a statement of the accused's previous conduct. He said Captain Moberley had never previously been convicted, was 33 years of age, had received his commission on the 19th August 1875, and had fourteen years' service, and had the Burma medal.

Captain Moberley declined to cross-examine the witness.

After some consultation the Court came to a decision in the matter of the punishment to be awarded, which did not transpire.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that Mr. J. Maddison Morton, the author of *Box and Cox* and various well-known farces, is seriously ill. Mr. Morton has been a "brother" of the Charterhouse—that harbour of refuge for old gentlemen who have not been altogether successful in life—for some years, and it was hoped that a substantial benefit might enable him to end his days in some not less peaceful retreat of his own choosing. Mr. Morton is an old man, and fears are entertained as to his recovery.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held yesterday, there were present Dr. Blaney, chairman, Col. Merewether, R.E., Major Selby, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., K. N. Kebraji, Javerilal Umiashanker Yagnik, K. M. Shroff, Mulji Bhawanidas, Fasalbhoy Visram, Cowasji Hormasji, and M. N. Banaji.

CARRYING A DRAIN INTO A NEIGHBOUR'S HOUSE.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 13011, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, asking their approval under section 230 of the Municipal Act, to an order in writing being issued to Mr. Bhawoo Ramchandra, authorizing him to carry a drain from his house in Girgaum Back Road, into, through, or under the land belonging to Mr. Sitaram Dhakji Wasekar.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that it was, no doubt, a great hardship that one should be called upon to allow his neighbour's drain to pass through his premises. He had heard several people say "it is a *zoolum* on the part of the Municipality."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee observed that the case had arisen under the provisions of the new Act. He expressed a fear that if the provisions of the Act were not worked with due care and caution, it would seriously jeopardise the interests of house-owners. It must be remembered that it was a very sore point with house-owners to allow another man's drain to pass though or under their premises. In the present case, he (Mr. Dosabhoy) did not make a secret of the fact that the aggrieved party came to him and asked him to look into the merits of the case. He did so, and he found from the correspondence that was shown to him, that Mr. Bhawoo Ramchander did not apply for any drain connection, which was taken in hand by the municipal officers themselves. He, Mr. Dosabhoy, had personally inspected the premises, and was in a position to state that the proposed carrying of the drain from one house to another was not in accordance with the section of the Act. Mr. Dosabhoy, having described at some length the relative positions of the two houses, which were divided by a wall, proceeded to remark that the drain of Mr. Bhawoo Ramchander's house could be conveniently emptied into the municipal drain. If the procedure proposed in the present case were followed, it would create a good many difficulties. In case the drain was clogged, one might say that it was not his drain, and another might urge that it did not belong to him but to his neighbour. He knew that several such cases were brought before him when he was on the magisterial bench. He was of opinion that from the circumstances stated by him, the case ought not to be be treated under section 230 of the Act.

The Municipal Commissioner explained to the Committee by illustrations the relative positions of the two houses, and stated that the drain was to be constructed at the public expense, and if the Municipality were to construct two separate drains, they would be put to an enormous expense.

Mr. Javerilal asked the Municipal Commissioner if it was not a fact that pipes were laid down by the Engineer's Department for the purpose of carrying the drain, and that they were taken away afterwards because Mr. Sitteram protested against it.

The Municipal Commissioner, after making enquiries of the Executive Engineer, said that what Mr. Javerilal stated was a fact.

Mr. Kabrajee remarked that the Commissioner's explanation was satisfactory, if they looked at the question from an economic point of view. But it was extremely advisable that every house should have its own separate drain, particularly when there was a wide space for its construction.

The Chairman said that from a sanitary point of view, it was not advisable to have one drain for two houses. When drains of two houses were joined, it emitted an abominable stench.

Major Selby was in favour of constructing the drain, as proposed by the Engineer. He thought that the Municipal Commissioner had power to do so under the provisions of the Act.

Colonel Merewether, agreeing with the last speaker, proposed that the necessary sanction be given.

Major Selby seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed an amendment to the effect that the necessary approval be given to the drain from Mr. Bhawoo Ramchandra's house being carried direct to the municipal drain.

Colonel Merewether observed that if Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment were carried, it would entail an enormous expenditure on the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner asked that the matter be allowed to stand over, in order to see whether a reasonable compromise could not be arrived at in the matter.

The Commissioner's suggestion was agreed to unanimously.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD FROM LOVE LANE TO MATHARPAKHADI.

The committee discussed the resolution of the Corporation, No. 4064, dated 30th October 1889, as under:—

"That, as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter No. 12,025, dated 16th October 1889, sanction be given, under section 291 of the Municipal Act, to the laying down of the line of a new road running from Love Lane through Rose Cottage Lane to Matharpakhadi, as shown in red lines in the plan accompanying the Commissioner's above letter.

"That the Standing Committee be requested to report to the Corporation on the financial portion of the proposal, so far as the expenditure out of municipal funds is concerned.

The consideration of the question was postponed for a fortnight, and it was agreed that the papers connected therewith be printed and circulated, with a detailed plan to be furnished by the Commissioner.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The committee also considered the resolution of the Corporation, No. 4746, dated 31st October 1889, as under:—

"That the report of the Committee of the Corporation, expressing the opinion that it is desirable to ask H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor to take part in any public function that may be taken in hand on his return to the city, be approved and adopted.

"That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction a grant of any reasonable sum towards the fund for the cost of holding a public entertainment, and to sanction the use of the Victoria Gardens for the occasion."

The question was postponed, pending the receipt of the report of the Committee of the Corporation.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The committee considered letter from the Commissioner, stating that, with the approval of the Committee, he proposed to enter into a contract with the Lima Asphalt Company, for asphalting the floor of the settling basin of the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

It was resolved that as asked by the Commissioner, sanction be given to his entering into a contract with the company, at rates amounting to £3,062, or Rs. 44,533, or thereabouts; also to the employment of a skilled workman from the service of the company, to carry on the work of laying the asphalt at a cost of Rs. 350 per month, plus the cost of his passage out and home. That sanction be also given to the purchase of a turbine centrifugal pump from Messrs. Wynne and Co., for the reservoir, at a cost of Rs. 7,333.

NUISANCE AT COLABA.

It was proposed by Colonel Merewether, and seconded by Mr. Fasulbhoy, and carried, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the committee as to the additional provision which would have to be made in the budget for 1890-91, in the event of its being decided to cart to the Carnac Bridge Depot, the night-soil now collected at Colaba and discharged by the drain leading from near the Gun Carriage basin into the harbour.

PLANS FOR WATER AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The following resolution proposed by Major Selby was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the Commissioner do with as little delay as possible, furnish the Standing Committee with two plans of the island of Bombay, to any convenient scale, shewing (a) water and (b) drainage works.

In these plans the following conventional signs shall be used:—

Lines already constructed—Full red lines.

Lines under construction—Obain dotted lines.

Lines surveyed and sanctioned, but not commenced—Dotted lines.

Lines surveyed, but not yet submitted for sanction—Full blue lines.

Lines under survey—Obain dotted blue lines.

Lines proposed, but not yet surveyed—Dotted blue.

The committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

In the London house of the firm of Messrs. Jennes and Co., of Birmingham, some curious old papers were lately discovered, among them being an interesting old relic of Thomas Dibdin, the actor. This was a dishonoured bill which Dibdin had accepted at the time of his connection with the Surrey Theatre. The amount was £39 13s., and the bill was to mature in forty-five days. When the forty-five days had expired, the bill seems to have been presented, but attached to it is a slip with the brief but conclusive legend:—"Man said not within, and no orders left." Thomas Dibdin's heirs, executors, or assigns are still indebted, therefore, to Messrs. Jennens for the amount, which, with interest, has now run up to about £600.

THE DECCAN MAMLATDARS.

The following Resolution by the Government of India, Home Department, dated October 26th, appears in the *Gazette of India*:—

In the letter of 2nd September last cited in the preamble, the Governor-General in Council accepted the view of the Bombay Government that the officials criminated by the disclosures made in the course of the recent inquiry into the charges against Mr. A. T. Crawford might be divided into two classes. In the first class were to be included those who had either practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, to gain undue promotion, or escape the fruits of previous misconduct, or who paid money on but slight provocation or under slender temptation; and in the second class, those who only paid under extreme pressure, in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession, or ruinous transfers, or who gave money in despair and on repeated applications to prevent, as they believed, the blasting of their official careers. The Government of India considered that, while those who came in the first category must be dismissed without delay, compensation being given to such as had made disbursements under guarantee, against loss and who had fulfilled the conditions attached to that guarantee. Those who fell in the second category need not necessarily be removed from the public service, and it announced its readiness to declare that those from whom payment of money had been virtually extorted had not beyond doubt incurred the disabilities enacted by the Statute 49 George III, Chap. 126, and need not be dismissed. In its letter No. 6944, dated 17th September last, the Government of Bombay reported to the Government of India its views as to those officials who should be placed in the second category; and after carefully considering the circumstances, of each case, the Governor-General in Council has determined that Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Lakshman Chintaman Phadke, Ramchandra Yashwant Chanbal, Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Dorrao Keshavrao Chincholikar, Ganesh Pandurang Thaker, Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Moro Ragunath Bivalkar, Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan, Sakaram Chimnaji Joshi, Janardan Ekanth Sahasrabudo, and Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru need not be dismissed from the public service.

THE TRANSFER OF KAMPTEE.

The question of providing a summer sanitarium for the troops at Kamptee has arisen with the transfer of that station to the Bombay Command. Formerly, when a cantonment, when the cantonment belonged to Madras its asylum was Wellington in the Nilgiris; and Wellington being a six days' journey from Nagpur in the interest of the invalids a change was hardly to be deprecated. The obvious place to choose now would be Pachmarhi; but the refinements of the Presidency system stand in the way of the simple settlement: for although both Pachmarhi and Kamptee are in the Central Provinces, and neither place has anything whatever to do with Bombay, yet the garrison of Pachmahri is included in the Bengal Command, and to send a single file there from Nagpur is therefore out of the question. Under the circumstances Kamptee has not to look out for a retreat of its own: and an exploration has been going on in the hilly country that borders the north branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Umerkh to Bilaspur. In this tract the most eligible site is almost certainly Amarkantak, the beautiful hill known to every Hindu in India in spite of its remote situation as containing the source of the sacred Nerbudda. It is probable that a few men may be sent into camp there as an experiment next hot weather: but we trust there is no chance of its permanent occupation by the military. It is not particularly close to, or accessible from, Kamptee, and troops there would be brought into inconvenient proximity with hosts of pilgrims: on the other hand, without claiming too much force for considerations of sentiment, we may fairly urge that a spot sanctified by so many associations should be spared the red coat and the commissariat cart. Let it suffice the friends of the British soldier that he has been allowed to turn the Moghul Emperor's hall at Delhi into a canteen, without sending him into the jungles to triumph over the feelings of the Hindus.

VOLUNTEERING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A correspondent, writing on the above subject, draws attention to a few points, from which it appears he depends too much upon his too vivid imagination. He is very sensitive on the score of the existing Volunteer Artillery losing some of their most valuable members, viz., the pilots, and then their leading a "factitious support to a movement which cannot succeed inherently." Where, I ask, are some of the members of the Volunteer Artillery drawn from? Have they not joined the Artillery so that they may don a mess tunic for a plainer jacket? The object with regard to Naval Artillery Volunteers, would be to secure, if possible, the services of members of such shipping companies as the P. and O. and the B. I. N. (which are to an extent local), not excluding the many officers and engineers of the different regular liners which frequent the port. The Indian Marine alone, with its energetic head and its numerous local staff, could form a "nucleus." A training in the art of gunnery would come in very useful to them in time of war. That the movement is practicable, only needs the heads of the firms to make a first move, when their employés would thoroughly demonstrate the problem without, I believe, encroaching on other preserves.

That

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

In connection with the sittings of the Congress next month, the local committee have issued the following as the

"BOMBAY LEAFLET."

1.—What is the Indian National Congress?—It is an assembly which meets once a year to consider questions affecting the British Indian Empire as a whole, and is composed of members taken from all classes of the people inhabiting that Empire. It consists of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Eurasians, Europeans domiciled in India, and even some Europeans not domiciled in India. The institution is at present, of course, an infant institution, having been started only five years ago. The constitution of the Congress in regard to the various classes of the Indian Community will, no doubt, undergo development and improvement in process of time. But for an infant institution it is sufficiently well constituted now, inasmuch as it embraces in its body many members of each section of the Indian people, who are in the habit of thinking about Public affairs. Certain members of very one of such sections—Hindus not excepted—have urged more or less well founded objections to the aims and modes of work of the Congress. In so far as such objections are well-founded, the Congress is gradually making improvements so as to obviate them. In so far as they are ill-founded, efforts are being made to render the truth quite clear, and it is hoped that such efforts will be ultimately crowned with success.

2.—What are the aims of the Congress?—The aims of the Congress are of a very catholic character. The Congress desires sundry changes to be made in some of the actual methods of Indian administration, which changes, it is generally and reasonably believed, even by some men outside the Congress ranks, will be beneficial alike to the rulers and the ruled in this Empire. The first plank in the Congress platform is loyalty to British rule. The Congress is firmly persuaded, that any such improvements as it seeks for in Indian administration can be successfully, and beneficially, worked, only under the hegemony of a nation like the British, at once powerful and liberal, capable of making Government an object alike of respect and affection. Holding this view, and knowing and sympathising with the principle of British rule to hold the balance even between all sections of the Indian Community, the Congress only asks for changes which shall endure for the benefit of all alike—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Eurasians, Europeans—and which shall enable Government to keep touch more satisfactorily than heretofore with its subjects. It asks for a Reform of Legislative Councils by introducing the beginning of a representative element into them, and by enabling them to advise the executive on financial matters. It asks for changes in the mode of admission into H. M.'s Indian Civil Service; it asks for the development and extension of Education both liberal and technical; it asks for the lightening of the Income Tax on the poorer classes, and the lightening of the Salt Tax which weighs heavily on those classes. It asks for a modification of the Arms Act in the interests of the peasants in the country districts; it seeks for changes in the Police Department, and in some of the prevailing rules regarding the administration of Criminal Justice—which must benefit alike all classes of H. M.'s subjects, and especially afford relief to the poor and helpless among them. In one word, the aim of the Congress is to invite Government to make changes which will make British rule even more broad-based upon the people's will than it is at present.

3.—The Methods of the Congress.—For the purposes above alluded to, the Congress, meets once a year, at important places in the Empire. It has met already at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and is now again to meet in Bombay next December. At these meetings endeavours are made to get together thoughtful people taking interest in public affairs, to discuss important Indian questions from their several points of view. As subsidiary to this—but as a most important point in itself—efforts have been commenced to organise Associations at different centres throughout each Presidency, from which political information may spread among the people, and which may be affiliated to the central organization of the Congress directly or indirectly. An Agency has also been established in England, for the purpose of conveying information on Indian topics to the people of England, and for the purpose of getting the authorities in England to set right or investigate any mistakes that may be made by the local authorities here. That Agency is working energetically, and within the last few months, the attention of the Parliament and people of England has been attracted to many Indian questions through its instrumentality.

4.—Many people ask: what have been the results of the Congress?—They must remember that five years are as a mere minute in the life of a nation, and that in such work as the Congress has undertaken, tangible results cannot be achieved in five or ten years. Yet the Congress has done this. It has brought together large numbers of intelligent Indian gentlemen, who have learnt to know and to like and respect each other. This is no small gain. It has commenced on a scale not to be despised, the breaking down of interprovincial misunderstandings and jealousies. It has enabled many of our countrymen to see for themselves something, however little, of other provinces and people than their own. It has settled a definite and tangible Programme of Indian Administrative Reform. In England it has attracted more prominently than before the attention of English statesmen and politicians, and of Englishmen generally to Indian affairs and Indian aspirations. The sympathies of such men as Mr. Gladstone, the late Premier of England constitute a very important element of success. And among others Mr. Caine, Sir. W. Wedderburn, Sir William Hunter and others have also expressed their sympathies in no unmistakable terms. Such men as Mr. Maclean and Sir L. Griffin may villify the Congress. But even their villifications, and those of the English public organs which echo their views, can do the Indian interests no harm. They may do good in drawing attention to the Congress movement, and then we can safely trust to the sense of justice and the generosity of the British Nation.

5.—Lastly what does the Congress need?—The The Congress needs first a complete organisation over the whole Empire by means of which people taking part or interest in public affairs everywhere may obtain information, and may spread political knowledge and information: The responsibility of such organisations is very great. They must perform their functions without any of those indiscretions, which in most cases undeservedly, draw upon us the charge of disloyalty to British rule. The very first essential of success in this work is a feeling of loyalty to British rule strongly felt and emphatically expressed whenever the occasion calls for it. The Congress also needs funds. The work of the Agency in England entails a good deal of expenditure including among other things charges for printing papers, pamphlets, statements, letters, &c., also for communications with this country from time to time, and for the distribution of Reports of Congress Proceedings. In this country itself expense has to be incurred for the preparation and distribution of leaflets and other papers, and in the Presidency where the Congress is to be held, for the reception of Delegates, and other arrangements for the Congress. This year in Bombay it is estimated that the expenditure will amount to fully Rs. 50,000 And this must be raised throughout the Bombay Presidency. The City of Bombay must contribute handsomely, of course, and the rest of the Presidency also must bear its due share of the expenditure. Rs. 50,000 is but a small sum for the whole Presidency if each one of us only does his duty.

STRENUOUS endeavours are now being made by the Military Education Department to improve the condition of the garrison schools, and to encourage attendance. An army order on the subject will soon be issued, states the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, granting further privileges to soldiers holding the higher grade certificate, and at the same time the teaching staff will be improved, and garrison commandants will be directed to give more personal attention to the education of the younger soldiers.

THE kingdom of the Sedangs has come to an end. Who are the Sedangs? A tribe inhabiting a remote district on the borders of Annam, and of whom M. de Mayrena, an ex-officer of the French Marines, with delicious impudence, proclaimed himself King. M. de Mayrena forthwith proceeded to his beloved Paris to raise a loan. He styled himself "Marie Iror des Sedangs," dated his letters from "Maison du Roi," issued patents of nobility, and by a decree of his own divorced his French wife, on the ground that, as she could not accompany him on account of the climate, and as it was necessary for the peace and welfare of his kingdom that he should have a wife, he must marry another, which he immediately did by another decree. The French authorities in Annam, however, have brought the whole comedy to an end by despatching an official to the tribe, and by placing them under a protectorate.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies." Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—It is hard quite to see the necessity of the new Official Secrets Act; for we are told the English law on the subject applies to India, and that ought to be sufficient to guard the military and really political secrets of the Government, while our comprehensive Penal Code ought to answer for the rest. But if the object of the new enactment is to prevent any kind of official documents or information oozing out, except what the authorities choose to publish formally, we cannot felicitate the Government on it—unless it is prepared for darkness surrounding its administration, clouds of suspicion gathering round its treatment of Native Princes and Native interests generally, and to shut out from such information rigorously all papers alike, whether they are Indian or Anglo-Indian, semi-official or non-official, in favour or out of it with the officials concerned. We certainly do not stand up for or justify the sale or divulging of real Official Secrets, nor approve of anybody committing a breach of trust or tempting others to do it; but we ask if the Penal Code or other existing laws have been shown to be found insufficient? The analogy of England is of little use, because the circumstances of the Government of India are so very different from those of the Government of England.

THE NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE'S POSITION.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—It seems there is a widely prevailing notion that the salary of the new Judge of the High Court will be two-thirds of that of his brother European Judges. We have excellent authority to say that the notion is erroneous. The native Judge of the High Court is precisely on an equal footing in point of salary, dignity, and power with that of his brother Judges. There was a difference so long as regards leave and pension allowances, but under the recent despatch of the Secretary of State even this inequality is removed. Lord Kimberley and Lord Dufferin's Government were opposed to this change which the Public Service Commission recommended, but Lord Cross has been generous enough to sanction it. Says his Lordship:—"When the changes of system now proposed are carried out, the case, in regard to the High Court Judges who are natives of India will be altered, and I think that it will no longer be right that any distinction should be maintained. In the Covenanted Service the rules regarding pay, leave, and pension will be the same for all members, whether they are European or native. In the Provincial Service they will also be the same for all the members. When, in both these branches of the administration, all distinctions in the conditions of service based on difference of nationality are abolished, it will be impossible to apply another principle in the High Courts, and to say that Judges who are natives of India shall, because of their nationality, be treated differently from Judges who are Europeans. On other grounds, at the present time, when we are recognising the claims of natives to a larger share in the higher offices of the public Service, and are endeavouring, as far as possible, to get rid of distinctions between them and Englishmen, I am glad to be able to remove what I am aware is a cause of dissatisfaction to some of the most distinguished natives of India who are in the service of Her Majesty."

MR. BRADLAUGH'S ILLNESS.

The *Guserati* says:—The Central News Agency was the first to wire the alarming news of Mr. Bradlaugh's illness. The distressing report spread like panic throughout the length and breadth of the country. We on this side of India were for four or five days extremely anxious and impatient to have a look in the early morning at the telegraphic columns of the *Gazette* for a sufficiently informing and reassuring telegram about the health of the redoubtable champion of India and must acknowledge our thankfulness for the full and definite information supplied daily during the brief period of anxious suspense.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—The news of Mr Bradlaugh's illness last week was indeed very disquieting. It was at one time said the illness was extremely serious and there was reason to fear that it might have proved fatal. But happily such a catastrophe has been averted, though the case is not yet free from anxiety. There has been a relapse with feverish symptoms. It is earnestly to be hoped that he will soon be restored to perfect health. There was at first a prejudice against Mr. Bradlaugh in consequence of his pronounced free thinking. But latterly he has been recognized by all parties as an able and sober politician, and such is the respect entertained for him that prayers were offered in churches for his recovery. In India Mr. Bradlaugh has awakened a lively feeling of gratitude for him by his recent endeavours to obtain a hearing for Indian questions in Parliament, and his fearless advocacy of India's cause, and the news of his sudden illness sent a pang to the hearts of all thoughtful people.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—Last week Mr. Bradlaugh was pronounced to be hopelessly ill. The telegrams this week announce that Mr. Bradlaugh has so far recovered as to contemplate a trip to India. This is amazing, but certainly very gratifying. It appears rather likely that there was some friendly exaggeration in the first report of his illness. It was touching to see several of our vernacular contemporaries prostrated with grief by the sudden announcement that Mr. Bradlaugh was very near his end. In consequence of his serious illness, the member of Parliament for Northhampton has, however, got an opportunity of knowing that the gratitude which Indians feel for those who mean well to them is shown when the time comes, without stint or measure. We hope that his visit to this country will enable him to have a better appreciation of the questions affecting its interest. There is no doubt the promoters of the Congress will be very glad to see him in their midst next December!

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

Regarding the subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming Congress, the *Indu Prakash* observes:—One important point which remains to be settled is the choice of subjects to be discussed at the Congress. It is suggested by some that this year the Congress should confine itself to the consideration of only one subject, viz., the reform of the Legislative Councils. There is considerable practical wisdom in this suggestion. The Congress has been so long discussing a variety of topics and passing resolutions thereon, but the discussion has not led to any practical results. Our people have thus far stated what are the points which call for reform, and have shown their capacity for sober and well-regulated discussion of political and social questions. If they desire to secure any practical benefit they must concentrate their energies on one subject at a time and present it to the British public for consideration. A multitude of subjects is bewildering to John Bull, one concrete, tangible reform will be easily intelligible and of all reforms nothing will be so easily intelligible as the reform of the Councils.

The *Native Opinion* says:—In spite of the attempts made by a local clique to discredit the Congress and its work, every preparation for the coming session of that body is being pushed on and by the end of the current month everything necessary for it will be ready. A local contemporary in its supreme superciliousness is said to charge the standing committee of the Congress with plying the native princes for subscription in that connection; the temerity of such frivolous charges is quite apparent on the very face, but that requires an emphatic negation, and we have no doubt that these principally concerned will do it manfully.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—It is well for the Congress that Sir William Wedderburn is to be its next president. It is the wisest thing its promoters could do. As we have repeatedly maintained, we are not so much against the principle of the Congress as against some of its methods and the feeling prejudicial to the interests of the Empire which it might unconsciously create by the ungoverned enthusiasm and vague revilings of some of its champions. Men of the stamp of Sir William Wedderburn are best fitted to train to habits of mental sobriety and discipline the rather miscellaneous company which assembles every year under a common roof to point out how India can best be governed by its rulers. We admit that the Congress leaders are animated by the purest motives; but unless they guide and direct the movement wisely and well, there is no knowing what it might lead to.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT ST. PETER'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—Bombay has been rather quiet and slow for some time, but I must say the monotony would not try us as it generally does, if we could always live in anticipation of its being broken by a performance such as we were treated to on Saturday evening by the girls of St. Peter's School, Masagon. The play "St. George and the Dragon" is a most interesting and amusing one, and I think the audience will agree with me that the characters were without exception most ably sustained by these young ladies, and also that the get-up of the costumes and stage was an exceedingly conspicuous proof of most competent management. It is to be hoped the young ladies in question will very shortly oblige the public with a repetition of the performance.

THE city of Athens spent close upon £100,000 in street improvements, expressly for the marriage of the Crown Prince of Greece to the German Princess.

A GROWL AT REUTER.

A "New Subscriber" complains to the *Times of Ceylon*:—Sir,—In these days of "strikes," it should be perfectly justifiable for subscribers to the Ceylon Public "Press" to "strike" against "Reuter" for the quality of his telegrams for which subscribers to the "Press" indirectly pay. The quality of his messages to the Ceylon "Press" has ever been almost downright insulting towards the intelligence of its readers, which he evidently gauges at a very low level, thinking the people very easily interested; but for some weeks past they have even exceeded the "beyond the beyond"—so much so that it becomes suggestive of the "Ceylon News Department" that it is relegated as a "perquisite" of the hall's porter, or office sweeper, who writes the very first item which may happen to catch his eyes in (second hand) daily newspapers. Let any and every one but peruse the files of telegrams (for some time past, especially) and say if this description is or is not an exaggeration? Now, for nearly a month, our chief news is that some or another "royalty" is expected to visit a certain place upon a certain date, and will probably return home upon some anterior date. And fancy wiring that the Lord Mayor requested to walk instead of being driven in a procession. It is not supposed, surely that the Ceylon public cared one way or the other if this person requested to walk upon his head, or that ever such a person existed or ceased to exist? A favourite trick is to flash all over the world that some wretched person—retired tradesman or Indian Civil Servant, or some such person—had been Knighted. But just let a body of soldiers be ordered to some such place as, say, Egypt, and this thrilling subject will do duty for a month. Once when a few Guardsmen were ordered to Suakim, of numerical strength insufficient to obviate being crushed into jelly by the one hundredth particle of an European Continental regiment, were they to collide, we were daily, for a month, treated to this sort of thing:—It is rumoured that they were to be sent. Rumour (next day) contradicted. Rumour (next day) confirmed! They will march on a certain day. No, they will go by rail instead. They are marching to the railway station. Their health is good. They are going abroad. The ship sails to-morrow. The ship has sailed. The ship is at sea and expected to arrive upon a certain date. It is rumoured that 'they may be re-ordered to Cyprus,' without landing. Rumour contradicted. The ship has arrived. 'Health good.' Troops to land to-morrow. 'Once more, gone,' 'going to land,' 'landing,' 'landed'—and so on! so on!! When are we to have done with this style of thing? If Reuter has no news to send, then let us have no "Wires," for and at the time being, but do not let him irritate our intelligence with rubbish which is not even worth inserting in a village half-penny paper. Let us return to Bombay [*Bombay Gazette Special Service*] for telegrams like last year? Everyone was sorry at the time that arrangements were again come to with "Reuter because it was discounted in advance what the result would be (such as we now every day see), whereas we got a better class of news through the medium of Bombay. But for a community to continue to pay for the present class of rubbish from Reuter would be for it to be guilty of a sinful and wasteful improvidential squandering of money, aggravated by the knowledge of how much existing distress there is which requires alleviation, and whither such squandered sums would occasionally bring a gleam of happiness.

A POPULAR ACTOR ON POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

THE following is the substance of Mr. Terry's paper read at the Church Congress:—"It may seem a very strong assertion, and I may be considered as speaking from my own point of view as an actor, but I will venture to say that the stage is a necessity of the times. It is the refined pleasure of the people, from the happy fiction of the scene, and the consequent seeming reality—the action is, as it were, example, and precept is then enforced by its verification in practical life. Then, as we may learn to practise virtue and avoid vice by the instructive lessons of the drama, cannot the stage be made to answer the most useful ends? A perfect tragedy is one of the noblest products of human nature, and capable of giving the mind one of the most improving entertainments—'A virtuous man,' says Seneca, 'struggling against misfortune, is such a spectacle as gods might look upon with pleasure.' May we not experience such a pleasure in witnessing the representation of a well-written play? I know it has often been contended that the same, or even more, satisfaction can be obtained by reading, as by witnessing the performance of a play. That, in short—it is more enjoyable in the study than on the stage. I totally dissent from this view. Is there not frequently almost as much in the manner as in the matter? Can it be urged, for an instant, that reading a sermon at home would have the same effect, and do an equal amount of good, as in hearing it delivered by an eloquent preacher? Would those great divines, who have adorned both church and chapel, by their eloquence, attracting and swaying multitudes, leading them to better lives by the effect upon their emotions—would the printed sermons of those divines have had the same result? I cannot think so."

"Now and again there is an outburst of bigotry, which, from sheer ignorance of the subject, is unscrupulous in slandering an honourable profession and a great art, but the good sense of the people revolts against the injustice. I remember being once shocked by a clergyman in the Midlands, who, almost arrogating to himself the attributes of the Almighty, declared that the burning of the theatre and loss of two lives was a judgment of God on such places of entertainment; forgetting entirely the calamities that have taken place in other buildings; notably the Cathedral at Santiago. Really one felt tempted to exclaim, 'Oh, for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun!'"

"I reiterate, the theatre is a necessity in the social life of the people. At the present time there are over fifty theatres in London catering for different degrees of intellects, but all representing pure plays. I have no doubt many of my hearers have never been inside the walls of a theatre, and have been told they are sinks of iniquity. To them I would say judge for yourselves. It is not in accordance with British ideas of fair play to condemn without a hearing. The drama has survived many many years of unmerited slander, and at present stands higher than it ever did. The stage is the amusement for the people; and whether the stage is pure or degraded rests entirely with them, for remember—

The Drama's laws the Drama's patrons give,
For those who live to please must please to live."

ROUND THE CAPE IN AN OPEN BOAT.

CAPTAIN JORGENSEN, whose arrival at Madeira in his new patent lifeboat, Storm King, was telegraphed on Oct. 2, has sent an account of his outward voyage. The boat is intended for use on board passenger vessels, and is built in three water-tight compartments. It is 30 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches in beam, and 4 feet 9 inches deep, and to prove her sea-going capacities Captain Jorgenson and his mate, Mr. Nelson, are now sailing her from London to Melbourne, *via* Madeira and Capetown. Some interesting facts are contained in Captain Jorgensen's account of his voyage to Madeira. At 3 a.m. on Sept. 12 they left the West India Docks, the wind being light from the north-west, and at 3 p.m. on the 15th they passed Portland, and signalled to be reported "All well." At 9 p.m. on the 16th they had rather a nasty surprise; looking over the stern they saw two huge sharks, following side by side, the large quantity of phosphorus in the water making them appear larger than they really were. On the afternoon of the 23rd, in latitude 43° 28' N, longitude 12° W., the wind commenced to freshen from the westward, with rain and a falling barometer, and at 8 p.m. they took four reefs in mainsail, made mizen sail fast, and hove to, afterwards making a goose wing of the main sail, it thereby shortening by half. It was blowing a very heavy gale from the W., with rain and a high sea, the barometer having fallen from 30·30 at twelve o'clock on the 23rd to 29·90 at midnight, and 29·80 at 8 a.m. on the 24th. The boat lay splendidly to the wind, with the rudder fast amidships, and the main sheet hauled aft. Next day, just to test all the boat's good qualities, they decided to see how she would run before the wind. They set the fore-reefed mainsail and wore round about 11 a.m. It was then blowing a gale from N.N.W. with heavy squalls and sea running mountains high, but down between the seas they had hardly any wind, the sails actually flapping. The Storm King took each big wave splendidly, and when she came up in the breakers she went away like an arrow. They steered her with their faces to the stern, so as to enable them to take each sea stern on, and only shipped three heavy seas, which, however, did the boat no harm. They ran before the storm, which lasted until the 26th, during the day time, and hove to at night. From the 26th until their arrival at Madeira they experienced fine weather, with light north-easterly winds and now and then a heavy swell from the westward. Captain Jorgensen hopes to reach Cape Town about the end of December.

A KATHIAWAR POLITICAL SUIT.

THE following is the judgment of the Governor of Bombay in Council on the appeal from Sheikh Hussein Mia of Mangrol against a decision of the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in the suit, the Mangrol State vs. the Porebunder State:—"It is needless to consider at this stage of the case the mutual relations of Mr. Malet's order of 1845 and Colonel Barr's order of 1895. By Government Resolution No. 7571, dated 24th December 1885, it was decided that the order for a strict inquiry made by Colonel Barr in 1855 had not been carried out, and that down to 1858 at any rate nothing had occurred to prevent an adjudication of the case on its merits. The subsequent history of the case has now been in a great measure unfolded, and it discloses a continuance of the same dilatoriness and disinclination to face a difficult inquiry which Government had occasion to complain in the resolution already referred to. The thorough inquiry in fact appears never to have been made. A letter put in by Porebunder before the Political Agent in appeal shows that in a languid way the inquiry by Colonel Black was going on in 1859, but he does not seem to have given a decision or made a report. Mangrol was engaged in a struggle of vital importance as to its political status with Junagadh and matter virtually slept until 1881. Still the order for a strict inquiry subsisted. It kept open the matter as a *res litigosa*, and Porebunder can never have had serious reason to suppose that Mangrol had abandoned or even forgotten its claim. The rules of limitation which govern the suits of individuals and even the suits of States, when they are suing in a quasi-private capacity to assert or enforce rights susceptible equally of ownership by private individuals must be enforced in all the intended cases as a necessary means of quieting titles. To suits of a political nature, such as a claim by a State on a State for tributes, such rules are inapplicable. The presumption of acquittal or surrender of the claim can seldom arise. It is only analogy, on a recognition of the inadvisability of allowing and enforcing obsolete or State claims that an imperial authority will in cases between States reject and suppress claims that have been so shelved as to induce a reasonable belief that they would never be revived, or to place the party sued in distinctly and unfairly worse position as to the means of defence. It cannot be said that Mangrol's claim in the present instance is open to any such objection. Its contention that a decision pronouncing a claim not barred is in its nature unappealable is not one that can be approved or admitted; but on the merits of the case it cannot be said that Mangrol has forfeited its right to an examination of the whole case to the 'strict inquiry' vainly ordered a generation ago. That inquiry must now be made, and the case must be adjudicated on upon the merits, due consideration being given, where necessary, to the presumptions and inferences which arise when there has been a great lapse of time between occurrences or alleged occurrences and the production of evidence concerning them. The Political Agent's decision must be reversed."

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

SPEAKING at Grantham recently, the Bishop of Lincoln, in delivering his charge to the clergy of the Diocese said he desired to refer to a matter that had been causing some anxiety to many of them during the last eighteen months, and he might add to many Anglican communities throughout the world. It might, perhaps, be thought inopportune to speak on this subject whilst judgment was still pending, but in some part at least judgment had already been given, and he intended to offer some general principles which had guided his conduct thus far. First, he wished to put aside any personal feeling, whether as represented by individuals or societies. The present actors on either side were of small account. For his own part, it was the relation of this present trouble to the first principles with which it was connected which alone gave it any real interest to himself, and from this he hoped that by God's goodness good might ultimately accrue to His Church. Certain persons expressed themselves as troubled because the law was said to have been broken. Such a trouble was worthy of every respect and consideration, for every true law should be regarded by a believer in God as the expression of the Divine will. He believed that the great need was to return to the first principles of Christianity and of the Church. Habitual forgetfulness of such principles had incapacitated many more than were aware of it from giving a sound judgment on many matters now, unhappily, disputed among them. Let them consider how hard a matter had been brought upon them in that diocese. They were not only called upon to obey the law, but the law had come to them in such a new form that they were compelled to question even the method of the law itself. Yet he had felt it to be his duty, for the sake of the Church, to undertake the weighty burden. He had been cited, as they were aware, to appear before the Archbishop to answer certain charges made against him for acts of ceremonial; but he would remind them that the Archbishop's Court was such that he himself was the sole responsible judge. The Archbishop, if he thought fit, might substitute his Vicar General, a layman, who would then be the sole and absolute judge. He would not venture to deny that a Metropolitan might have the power claimed by the Archbishop; but he had felt it his duty to plead before his Grace that, if it was right he should be tried, the most regular form of trial would be in Synod, with the other Bishops of the Province. This petition the Archbishop had not seen fit to grant. He accepted his decision loyally as the decision of his Metropolitan; but felt it to be his duty to express his regret that a course had been chosen by his Grace which, in his humble judgment, was not so obviously in accordance with the methods and principles of the primitive Church, and which, as the history of the Church showed, might be so misused as to infringe on the rightful liberties of the Episcopate.

THE ATHLETIC HERO.

"Stop a moment, sir. I am still as big, simple, light-hearted, frank, buoyant, and boyish as ever. You really ought to know me." "I know you only too well." I replied, brutally, "and you don't interest me." "What!" he cried, "not interested in poor Jack, no one's enemy but his own, with an arm as white as a duchess's and corded like a blacksmith's. You must be joking. Why, sir, I was playing football for England *v.* Wales the other day—a hot afternoon in June it was; I was half-forward, and we were being beaten, when I looked up and saw that the dear girl was watching us. It seemed to put new strength into me. I set my teeth hard, and with a cry of 'Julia!' plunged into the scrimmage, secured the ball, and bore it off in triumph to our goal. I shall never forget it." "Tell me honestly," I said, "are you often as far gone as this?" "I am sorry to say," he answered, "that the public seem to have lost their taste for me in quite so strong a form. But I still exist. I still preach the great gospel of manliness." "What is that?" I asked. "Be strong. Knock your neighbour down, and love him as your self." I noticed with considerable satisfaction that the apostle of manliness was secured to his gate by a short iron chain, so I took this opportunity of expressing my opinion of him. "I regret," I said, "that I must repeat my assertion that I am not interested in you. You have been done well, but of late years you have been overdone. I do not think much of your gospel, because I do not believe that the highest form of manhood is the affectionate bargee. I have also noticed some defects in your character. Your great point is your pluckiness; and yet you are not plucky. As you always knock your man down, it stands to reason that you never attack anyone who is superior to yourself. You are constantly standing up for the right, but your method is so abominably dull and monotonous that you make the wrong seem preferable. When you were treated idiotically, I was amused at you; when you fell into better hands, I liked you; at the present moment I am exceedingly weary of you, sorry to have met you, and trust I shall never see you again. Good morning." His only answer, as I moved away, was a long low whistle. This is the way in which he habitually expresses surprise.

A HITHERTO unknown painting by Leonardo da Vinci has just been placed in the gallery of the Pinakothek in Munich. It represents Mary with the infant Jesus in a room, through the window of which one sees a hilly landscape. The Madonna, somewhat under life-size, is visible down to the knees. On one side stands a glass with flowers. The picture is believed to be one of the earliest works of the great master. Mary's head is very like that in a famous drawing in the Palazzo degli-Uffizii, which is believed to be a study for Leonardo's smaller picture of the "Annunciation" at the Louvre. Portions of the picture seem unfinished, and it is inferred from this that Leonardo thus left this picture, like most of his paintings, and that his fellow pupil, Lorenzo di Credi, finished it as best he could. The picture was bought not long ago for twenty-two marks—little more than a guinea)—at an auction in a small town in Saxe Germany, and the buyer, who little dreamed that he was the possessor of a Leonardo, sold it at a good profit to the Pinakothek, which has had it well restored by A. Hauser.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF IRELAND.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER on the 17th ultimo addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Ryde, presided over by Colonel Archibald Clark. Before commencing his remarks as to the political work of the past three Sessions, the Attorney-General alluded to the death within the last 48 hours of Lord Fitz-Gerald, who, with an intimate knowledge of Irish affairs, was the most steadfast and determined of opponents to the Home Rule scheme. The present struggle, Sir Richard then urged, was not, as Mr. Gladstone had said, a fight of one class against the masses, or of one set of classes against another set of classes; the question really was who could best promote those objects which were for the public good, those objects which affected all classes? The Conservative Government had not been unmindful of the masses. They had been told in a great speech at Nottingham that nothing was going to be successful in the way of useful legislation unless they succumbed and yielded at once to the requirements of the Parnellite party. The history of the past three sessions had entirely belied that statement. It would be only necessary for them to show the utter untruth of that statement to recite the Acts of Parliament which had been passed. He would mention one or two. A measure had been passed in the Sessions before the last, carried through chiefly by that hard-working man, Mr. Matthews, (cheers), which conferred great benefits upon the working classes—the Mines Regulation Act. He would mention further the Weights and Measures Bill, the Pilotage Bill, the Bill for safety of ships at sea, and the Bill for the regulation of railways, for enforcing the safety of appliances to be used for the protection of life to passengers, and he would ask any of those prejudiced against the Government to inquire what had been the effect of the recent work of the party in power. In referring to the value of the legislation of Lord George Hamilton, he had the certainty that they would concur to the motto which had been adopted, which was the motto of the Volunteer force—*viz.*, Defence and not defiance. But there was a very extreme section in the Radicals who would have been willing to put party before the nation. In the matter of the conversion of the National Debt Mr. Goschen had been successful in reducing the National Debt by about £6,000,000 per annum. Her Majesty's Government had no fear of courting criticism, and were willing for anyone to compare performance with promises. Referring to the letter of Mr. Gladstone to Sir Robert Peel, he said he would like to know if local government was going to satisfy such men as Mr. Parnell and Michael Davitt. No, it would not satisfy them. What they were longing for was Home Rule. Then, in reference to the men holding seats in both Houses, it was not fair that such a state of things should exist, and he did not think right-minded Englishmen would agree to that proposal under any circumstances.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BODMIN.

Speaking at a Liberal Unionist demonstration at Bodmin, Mr. Chamberlain, who was received with great enthusiasm, asked his hearers to consider the great issues which had to be decided at the next general election. He continued:—If the Gladstonites are right, and I will put their case first, as fairly as I can, you have a chance of settling once for all this great Irish question, which has been for generations the despair of statesmen (cheers). You are offered a union of hearts; you are offered cordial good feeling with England, a co-operation with Great Britain in all that goes to the greatness and prosperity of the Empire in place of a condition of disaffection and discontent leading to crime and outrage. It is a most inviting prospect, I admit, but there is another side to the medal. If we are right, and it is possible that we may be, instead of there being a union of hearts as the result of this great constitutional change, there will be greater trouble, greater dissatisfaction than ever, and the grant of Home Rule will be the signal for civil war (cheers and hisses). We believe that it would postpone all the reforms upon which you and I have set our hearts. The time of your Parliament would be taken up by discussions, and contentions, and by resistance to the further demands of the Home Rule party, and you would have a state of things, perhaps for many years, in which the condition of Ireland would be thrown back, and the condition of politics in this country would also be materially deteriorated. In view of these considerations we call upon the Gladstonites to tell us, to give us a reason for the faith which is in them; to tell us why they are now advocating principles and doctrines which three years ago they opposed. Have they fulfilled this necessary condition? A short time ago, a few months ago, in Bodmin, you were honoured with a visit from the greatest of them all (hear hear). Yes, from a man whom I admire quite as much as you do, and who I do not hesitate to say, even now in his eighticth year stands head and shoulders above his contemporaries, both in regard to his ability and his political experience, and in regard to his surprising and astounding energy and activity (hear hear). No, gentlemen, I yield to no one in my admiration for the greatest of Liberal leaders, although I do not think it necessary to indulge in servile adulation, and I will not admit that Mr. Gladstone, any more than any other human being, is infallible.

MR. GLADSTONE AND "COERCION."

Mr. Gladstone is a great man, but he was a greater man three years ago (cheers), when he denounced the doctrines and principles he now supports, and, surely, we are not disrespectful to him when we test his present opinions by the evidence of his former speeches. I could make you a speech now against Home Rule which, from beginning to end, should be textually quoted from speeches of Mr. Gladstone a few years ago (cheers.) I don't say but what he might be right now, but if he is, he has been wrong during fifty years of public life, and he has been wrong during the time when he was in the full maturity of his powers and had all his great experience behind his back. We have some right to hesitate before we accept his new views. There were two things, and two things only, in connection with the Irish question to which Mr. Gladstone referred while he was in Cornwall. He denounced the policy of the present Government with regard to what he called coercion, and in another speech which, I think, he delivered at Truro, he explained at great length to the Nonconformists of Cornwall that they had no just reason to fear any outbreak of religious bigotry if they were to grant a Roman Catholic Parliament in Dublin. I propose to ask you to consider with me whether Mr. Gladstone was right in these two views which he put before you? Can any one here tell me what is the difference between the coercion which was practised by Mr. Gladstone and his Government up to 1885 and the coercion of which he now complains? The only difference I can see is this, that the coercion of 1885, was more severe and less successful than the coercion which is practised now (hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman reviewed at some length the features of the coercive legislation of 1885, and he ridiculed the contrast that had been drawn by Mr. Gladstone between the present administration and the rule of King Bomba in Italy. Coercion was a nickname for the maintenance of the law, and the tenantry were enjoying advantages given to none other in the world. Coming to his second point, as to Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Protestants had no reason to fear a Roman Catholic Parliament in Dublin.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain reminded his audience that at the commencement of the reign of James II. the condition of Ireland was fairly satisfactory. There was at that time no effective penal law against the Roman Catholics. They were admitted to high office, to judicial office, and to Government offices, and they greatly shared in the prosperity and the welfare of their Protestant fellow subjects. But King James II. was a Catholic, and the Catholics of Ireland thought probably that they might profit by this circumstance to obtain an absolute preponderance in the country. And they set about it, and under the guidance of Tyrconnel, whose name will always be odious in Irish history, they endeavoured to and practically secured a preponderance, at all events, in the south of Ireland. In the first place they disarmed the Protestants, turned them out of the army, the militia and the police; then they proceeded to attack the administration of justice; trade was ruined, trade decayed, the revenue diminished, the state of Ireland became in a few years as bad as it could possibly be. This Roman Catholic Parliament proceeded to pass two of the most monstrous Acts which ever have been passed by any Parliament in the history of the world. Times were now milder. Public opinion would not suffer anything in the nature of flagrant outrage and persecution, but what was feared was that a Roman Catholic Parliament, if it were established, would not rest until it had secured a dominant religious supremacy, which would be injurious not only to their religious, but also to their material interests (hear, hear). The most striking example was to be found in the current history of our colony of Canada. When Home Rule was granted to Canada, and when the Constitution was carried through and a separate provisional government given to Quebec and Ontario, Quebec was a Roman Catholic Province. There was a majority of Roman Catholics. Now, it was found that the result of this arrangement had been that the Catholics had obtained the predominance in the government of Quebec, and as a result they have secured the supremacy of their Church. He was not much impressed with the results of recent by-elections, where other questions came in; but when once more at a general election the question the electors had to decide was whether to hand over the government of Ireland to men who, up to 1886, were hostile to this country, he for one had no doubt as to the verdict which would be given by the majority of his fellow countrymen (cheers).

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AND MR. GLADSTONE.

At the termination of their visit to Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden, Sir William and Lady Harcourt yesterday visited Carnarvon, and opened a new club-house. Subsequently he addressed a meeting and replied to an address of welcome. In the course of his speech Sir William said that last month Wales was visited by a strange mission and a queer counsellor, Lord Randolph Churchill came to persuade the Welsh people of the virtues of Toryism and the blessings of the Church Establishment. He might as well have come there to preach to them cannibalism, or to recommend them to wear rings in their noses. The Welsh had passed that stage of civilisation some many centuries ago (cheers). Lord Randolph Churchill's visit might be treated as an errand *pour rire*. The noble lord was hardly likely to recommend Toryism to the Welsh people by telling them that the Church Establishment was a cardinal principle of the Tory party, or by speaking of "the parish of Wales" (loud hear). The time was when it was necessary to pay some attention to what Lord Randolph Churchill said, but that was when he was a recognised organ of a great Party; that was some time ago now. He had thrown away that position by want of temper, by want of judgment and by want of knowledge, and now he only spoke for himself, and the great difficulty from week to week and day to day was to discover what that self was. His lordship was as ignorant of the sentiments of Wales as he was of the history of Ireland, so they might take their leave of the allocution of Lord Randolph Churchill to the people of Wales.

DISES

SPORTING NOTES.

Those who hoped before the mail left, to see an announcement in *Racing Calendar* to the effect that the Primrose Day objection had been settled, were grievously disappointed, for beyond containing a notice to the effect that an objection to the winner of the Cesarewitch was lodged by Mr. Alec. Taylor on October 26, the official broadsheet was dumb. Thus the matter remains as it was 24 hours ago, and matters are still in a muddle. It is to be hoped that the Jockey Club stewards will take some immediate step to settle the question, for it is a question, that demands prompt and immediate action when the heavy interests at stake are taken into consideration. As Mr. W. G. Craven, one of the parties of the alleged transaction referred to by Mr. Godfrey is an ex-steward, and a member of the Jockey Club, it would be imagined that the members of the turf-senate would take specially prompt measures to deal with the case.

If Mr. Fenwick, the owner of the third horse Mercy, lodges an objection to Ingram on the same grounds as those on which the protest of Alec Taylor against Primrose Day is based, Taylor is prepared to prove that the partnership in respect of Ingram is duly registered. In any event, however, the question of bets in this case will not crop up, as the objection will not have been lodged within seven days.

Delay in this Primrose Day business is all in favour of the market sharps, and there is no earthly reason why it should not be settled promptly. It is said that Mr. Lowther and his colleague are out of town, but as rulers of the destinies of the first sport in the world, aware of the anxiety and great interest with which their ukase is awaited, the stewards might depart from their old-fashioned lethargy, call a special meeting at once, and settle this vexatious question out of hand.

At last the question of weights in handicaps seems to be arousing attention in the proper quarter, for I note at one of the meetings to be held next week at Newmarket, when the revised rules of Racing, and those of the Jockey Club, will be brought up for confirmation, Lord Cadogan will bring forward a motion in the following terms:—"To call attention to the conditions under which handicaps are now framed, and to ask whether the stewards intend to make any proposals on the subject."

The stewards of the Irish Turf Club have investigated the complaint of J. Behan against Mr. Crowther in connection with the Hurdle Handicap. The starter and Behan were called upon for explanations, and the stewards decided that it was owing to the temper displayed by Annagor at the post, and not to any fault of the starter or jockey that he was left at the post.

There was a pleasant afternoon's sport at Thirsk where fields were of capital strength, for a bright afternoon succeeded a most dismal morning. Of the five events set for decision, Cambalima, an 8 to 1 chance; Rebus on whom odds were laid and Wrinkles, a 10 to 1 order, each secured the races allotted them; while other events fell to Sir John, who easily won the Thirsk Handicap, and Domina Sylva, who bowled over a better-backed one in Little Wenlock in the Gormire Plate.

The sporting event of the week was the glove-fight between the Australian champion, F. P. Slavin, and the English middle-weight champion boxer, William Goode, who met at Sanger's Amphitheatre to box 12 rounds with the gloves under Queensberry rules for £400. Both men had practically unbeaten records, Slavin having fought 19 battles without sustaining defeat, while Goode, with one exception—a reverse on his *debut* in a competition—was practically an undefeated man. Goode as is William otherwise "Bill," otherwise "Ones erbold" Goode, it is absurd to say that England was fairly represented against Australia. One might as well call a cricket-match between crack Australian Eleven and a second class English team, a contest between England v. Australia. Despite their disparity in size and weight—Slavin stands 6ft. 1in., weighs 13st. 5lb., and is 26 years old, and Goode weighs 11st. 4lbs., stands 5ft. 7¼in., and is not yet 25 years old—Goode made a splendid show against the Australian, but was knocked out half way through the fifth round by a swinging right-hander on the point of the jaw. That it was unwise on Goode's part, in giving so much weight away, to force the fighting the result has proved, and Mr. Jem Smith will have a tough customer to tackle in Slavin when they fight in the old style. The rough element were there in force, and chiefly in the vicinity of Goode's corner, but the police were more than a match for these representatives of the pugilistic scum who somehow always manage to creep in at these shows, however well managed.

A contest of considerable importance, and one which has created a deal of interest in local athletic circles, was decided at the Newcastle Recreation Grounds three weeks ago, in which Mr. H. Percy Smith, a son of Ald. Smith, of Newcastle, undertook to walk, fair heel and toe, 18 miles in three hours for a silver cup, value £10, the backer of time being Mr. J. B. Radcliffe, of Newcastle. Mr. Smith, who is 27 years of age, stands 5ft. 11½ in. in height, and who brought down the beam at 1st. 9lb., looks all over an athlete; Mr. Smith, who was deservedly applauded towards the end of the journey, accomplished his self-imposed task in 2 hours 52min 29⅘ sec. from the start, so that he had a trifle over seven and a half minutes to spare. The Rev. A. Robins, chaplain to her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales officiated as timekeeper.

The grand uncertainty, &c., never received greater exemplification than in the contest for the Cesarewitch. I learnt yesterday, upon undeniable authority, that Primrose Day was, during the race, going the wrong end of a flag, and so out of the course, when Mullen, who was on Ingram, shouted to Wood just in time to awaken him to a sense of his danger. But for that circumstance Ingram must have won. Wishing Gate seems to be an unreliable filly. One day she wins her trial, and the next she is beaten hollow.

The coming Brighton Races for the St. Stephen's Cup is watched with the keenest interest, not alone by the sporting world, but the whole of the British Empire. The aged horse, Sir Bobby by Cheapbread out of Constitutionalism, is an immense favorite and popular with the great mass of people. The Peelers are heavily backing the tip. Sir Bobby is a fine spanking horse, and has a clean, independent record. With his mount, Home Rule, will bear on his cap the motto "Strike off our tyrant laws, or farewell to freedom," a long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether by his numerous backers, will land the cup by many lengths. His rival—a colt, Sapouy, out of Russian Tallow—comes from Iscarutt's stable, but the people do not forget how they were jockeyed a few years ago by one of their horses, named Brazen Serpent, out of Artifice; and many good people say the colt would have a better chance if he came out of a straight stable. Somehow the British public like fair politics as well as equine running.

Several rumors were current at Newmarket, says the *Hawk*, concerning the changes of trainers and jockeys contemplated by owners. It was told me, and I give the report for what it is worth, that the Duke of Westminster's horses are to leave Kingsclare, and in future they will be under the charge of George Dawson at Heath House, Newmarket.

Mont d'Or is a smart horse, but is not the soundest one in training, whilst he is a rare handful for a boy. He was lame and stopped in his work little more than a month ago, and although he is now doing good gallops again, he made a resolute attempt to throw Geo. Calloner over the rails at Doncaster, in 1888, when that powerful light-weight asked him to finish for the Alexandra Plate, and but for this display of currishness the colt would have certainly captured the stake.

A lot of money was paid out by the book-makers over the Cambridgeshire. The largest winner on Primrose Day is said to be Mr. T. Corns, who it was stated at New-market had won £50,000. Mr. Corns is a friend of Mr. Lambert's, and is what is known as a professional backer of horses. He was one of the largest winners when Don Juan won the Cesarewitch, and he also threw in for a good stake on Roseberry, whose owner had not a shilling on Primrose Day; in fact, the only bet that this daring speculator had on last week's race was £200 to £5 about Jack Frost.

Mr. John Corlett says:—"It is a scandal to see an old horse with a feather weight on his back run away with a great race, and the time has arrived when it must be put an end to. Both Lord Coventry and Mr Naylor have made suggestions on this question, and they are, I think, of a useful and practical character. Mr. Naylor proposes to adopt a sliding scale in handicaps, a minimum being assigned to horses of each year."

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SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible so to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

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Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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THE SALT REGL COMPANY, LD.,
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
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☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

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CUTICURA, the great Skin CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.
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Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, of SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more on in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.
JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

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HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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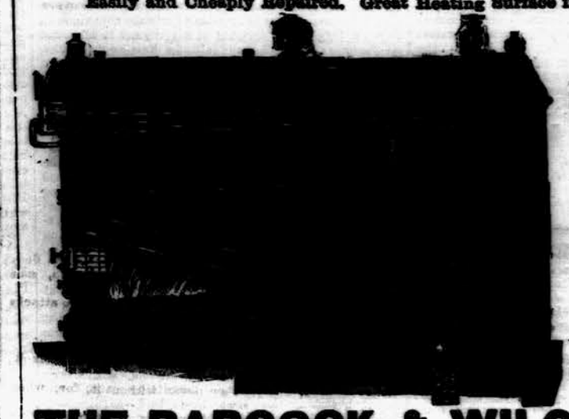

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NOTICES.

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COD LIVER EXTRACT in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

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D'VIVIEN

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HANDLING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine D'VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

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Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, and sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants it free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors submit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections. &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensary purposes."—Messrs. Gray, A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes offered by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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ALL ILLNESSES
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Fucoglycine Cressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
For children — One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
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Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Symptoms, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

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TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.
PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.
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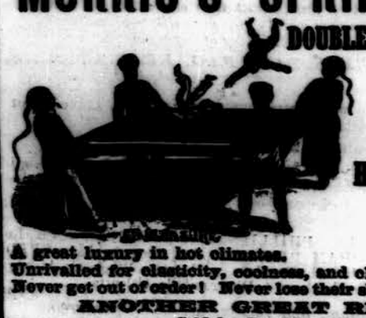

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